Chicago Tribune.

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1863.

THE NEWS.

We have cheering advice from North Carolina. Gen. Peck came upon Pryor (of Bowie knife infamy) and routed him. Pryor and his intermediations run, but Peck is after them.

We call attention to the communication of Hon. J. Young Scammon, which will be found on our fourth page.

The news from Vicksburg is interesting but not very encouraging. The death of Col. Warren Stewart, chief of Gen. McClernand's staff, will excite universal regret. Col. Stewart entered the volunteer service in this State as Major of Stewart's Battalion, formed originally by the consolidation of independent companies attached to infantry regiments. A few months since the battalion was raised to a full regiment—14th Illinois cavalry—by the recruiting of two additional battalions, one of these latter being that of Major James Grant Wilson of this city. Col. Stewart resided in the extreme Southern part of this State, in Massac county. He was a brave, zealous, but incautious officer, as the brief details of his death would seem to indicate. In his decease the volunteer force of the State meets with a heavy loss, immediately enhanced by the capture of most important military documents in his possession.

COL. J. B. WEBSTER.

We have information from Washington, that Col. J. D. Webster, of this city, has been nominated a Brigadier General by President Lincoln. No man in the United States service better deserves this promotion than Col. Webster. From the very breaking out of the rebellion until this moment, he has been in front of the enemy, where his intelligence and capacity as a soldier, have won for him the highest encomiums, alike of commander and soldiers. We congratulate Col. Webster and the country upon this recognition of his services.

THE TIMES AND THE GALENA RAILROAD.

We learn there was a "back down" on both sides, and then a "back compliment" of the difficulty between the sweet *Times* and the Galena Road. The antagonism originated after this wise: The *Times* undertook to "black mail" the Galena on advertising; the Galena resisted; the *Times* threw out the Galena's advertisement; the Galena threw out the *Times*. This was the origin of the difficulty. The *Times* then threatened all sorts of vengeance on the Galena; and the latter understanding the malignant and fiendish character of the *Times* editor, concluded to sound a truce. A meeting of directors was held, in which John Wentworth, urged a reconciliation on the ground that handling skunks was exceedingly unpleasant business, and a resolution to "conciliate" was passed. The *Times* puts in the advertisement, and the Galena carries the *Times*.

THE McALLISTER AND STEBBINS SWINDLE.

Strange reports come up from Springfield of the conduct of certain Republican members. Our special correspondent has thrown out several hints in regard to them; one of the last resulting in hollows;

> Some Republicans interested in certain claims and bills, especially the former, appear to be willing to sacrifice the Governor's rights and the principles of the party. Many leading Republican lawyers are here, employed to prosecute claims against the State, who are crying loudly for more. The Copperheads are laying their schemes for the entire control of the State hereafter. Such men had better take care, for popular honesty awaits them.

This occult language, when translated into intelligible English, will be easily understood.

Mr. Revells of New York is in Springfield at the head of a lobby embracing Goudy, Merrick, Singleton, and a score of other leading Democratic demagogues, flanked by several Republican lawyers, all boring and importuning the Legislature to pass a bill allowing the holders of the old McAllister & Stebbins bonds to use the State in some court and by means of bribery and technical law rules, recover three or four times their original investment and twenty-one year's compound interest. The claim is one of the *fattest* things the lobby has had hold of for a long time. The professional gentlemen want to earn their conditional fees—for it is "no cure, no pay." The lobby is increasing in numbers and audacity every day. Like a carrion carcass, it attracts the buzzards from a great distance, who are flocking into Springfield by every train to get a "bust." They black-mail the authorities who have the claim in charge, threatening to oppose it unless brought up. But if the buying and selling were confined to the lobby vultures and scavengers in Springfield, it would make but little matter; but it is reported that some Republican members of the Legislature have been tampered with, and votes secured for the passage of the swindle. It is also reported that a majority of the Copperhead members have taken "stock" in the swindle and will vote for it. But they are unwilling to pass it by Democratic votes exclusively. They insist that enough Republicans shall be purchased to vote for it to divide the responsibility and relieve them of the infamy of the deed. The Copperheads want to pass it, but have not the courage to "go it alone." They know how unpopular will be the act, but it they can divide the odium with the Republicans they think that the mantle of silence will be drawn over the dirty deed, and while the taxpayers are made to bleed, themselves and their party will escape. But we are not in the humor to let them off in that way. The McAllister and Stebbins claim is their pet. They have the power to pass it, without the help of Republicans. Let them enjoy all the plunder and all the infamy. They foisted this claim into their new Constitution, and the people knocked out its brains at the polls.

If any Republican votes for this claim, he will never be able to persuade his constituents that he was not *bought*, whether innocent or not. It is no longer a secret at Springfield, that the lobby are *trying to buy* members, and with what success, the vote will show when it is recorded. Let Republican members stand from under the dead fall, for it will surely crush them. Every one that swallows Dovolin's bait will get the devil's hook in his jaws.

LAND SALES.

The best index of the prosperity of our State of Illinois is the sales of land, and we are glad to hear of the number of farmers, chiefly Germans, who very judiciously purchase small tracts of land. The Illinois Central Company has sold to four hundred and twenty-two persons since the first of December. The sixty days' sales amount to $209,787. Two hundred and fifty purchasers of 40 acres, one hundred and thirty purchasers of 80 acres, nineteen purchasers of 120 acres, sixteen purchasers of 160 acres, one of 200 acres, four of 240 acres, and two of 320 acres.

Gen. Burnside offered a Command.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—A letter from the army of the Potomac, in the Albany Evening Journal has been added that Gen. Burnside is urging North and South Carolina, with thirty days allowed to decide whether he will accept or drive them away. Four more corps are ordered to the command of a division.

FROM VICKSBURG.

The Position of our Army and Fleet.

A FLEET OF REBEL TRANSPORTS TRAPPED.

Death of Col. Warren Stewart.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Jan. 29th, via CAIRO, 31, 1863.

There is no news here of importance except a report that Collierville, a small town about eighteen miles from here, has been visited by the Confederate cavalry, and everything valuable carried off. There is no doubt of the intention of the rebels for losing around our army in force, to break our lines, make desperate raids, burn and destroy property, and play havoc generally.

A soldier of the 46th Ill., named Patrick Egan, in endeavoring to make his escape from lying prison last night, fell from the third story window and was killed.

The steamer City of Memphis, caught fire about 10 o'clock last night, but by the energetic use of water the conflagration was soon extinguished. The boat is used as a hospital ship, and had she burned, the result in loss of life and several adjacent boats would have been terrible.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Jan. 31, 1863.

The United States ram Horner arrived from the scene of operations near Vicksburg this morning. Captain G. O. White of Chicago, was bearer of dispatches to Captain Pennock and General Curtis, at St. Louis.

From letters of your special correspondent with the fleet and statements of other reliable papers, I collect the following late news from the land and river forces near Vicksburg.

The steamer Sovereign, fitted up and used as a store boat in Porter's fleet, was run into a few days since, while lying at anchor at the mouth of the White River, by the steamer Rocket, striking her amidships, shattering the stern of the Rocket and damaging badly the starboard wheel and guards of the Sovereign. The latter was left and is undergoing repairs, and the remainder of the fleet, about the 20th inst., passed down the Mississippi. Just after passing Napoleon, the Red Rover (hospital steamer) was fired into by a party of mounted guerillas. No one was hurt. This was on the 21st inst. On the 22d, the fleet moved on to Tibbet's plantation, five miles above Lake Providence, Louisiana. McClernand's force, on a large fleet of transports, came to a halt near the mouth of the Yazoo River, on Friday, the 23d, and during that day and the next were engaged in landing troops across the peninsula, through which the canal was cut last summer, and opposite Vicksburg. The transports filled up the levee for the space of two miles, above and below the mouth of the river.

The Red Rover was moored in the river a short distance up the stream in the Mississippi. Opposite were the gunboat Tyler and two steam barges: below were the Lexington, mere rams and transports. Above the Red Rover, in the Yazoo River, were the gunboats Benton, Chillicothe, Louisville, Pittsburg, Judge Torrence and steamer Great Western, the latter a supply ship for the fleet.

Seven rebel transports are reported to have passed up the Yazoo in the absence of our fleet for supplies or men, and are now closely trapped there by this strong array of gunboats. Should they attempt to come out they must be taken.

The strange position of our gunboats and transports—those near the gunboat Lexington—is seven miles by water and about three by land, from Vicksburg.

When the troops are all landed on the peninsula, transports will go up the river for 30,000 more.

The rumor that work had again commenced upon the canal through this neck of land is not corroborated by those just from the place. It may soon be done, however.

On Friday and Saturday the ram Horner, Capt. White, was on picket duty, and passing the advance, was soon in plain view of the city. They could see steamers leaving and arriving, and people standing upon the levee. In the afternoon, the rebels opened with shell upon the ring and Federal scouts they saw opposite the city. No harm was done. They perhaps thought to drive our men from the peninsula, but did not succeed.

The effects of the bad water of the Yazoo country, and continement to transports, have proved terrible havoc among our military men. Those on the gunboats stand it better. Yet the Generals in command will never give up until the final effort has been made to open the river. Let the people of the North and West see to it that a capable commander is placed at the head of affairs, and with the co-operation of Admiral Porter's fleet, things will be accomplished. The rebels are hazarding everything to thwart our designs in this particular.

Late rains have rendered the country almost impassable, and some days must elapse before any extended movement can take place.

Capt. Sullivan of the steam ram Queen of the West, was married to a handsome Southern widow, on board the gunboat Tyler, a few days since, several United States officers participating, and Admiral Porter giving away the blushing bride. The lady of Capt. Sullivan is strongly secesh, and has a host of negroes, which she saved by running them up the Yazoo River before the Federals burned her plantation, and is reported very wealthy in hard money. At present, she shares the wild and dangerous life of her husband, on the Queen of the West. I have to chronicle the death of Col. Warren Stewart, Gen. McClernand's Chief of Cavalry, well known as a gallant and useful officer. He went out on Friday the 23d inst., to capture some rebel ferry boats running across the soldiers from the Louisiana shore to Vicksburg, below the peninsula. It was a dangerous undertaking, but one very necessary to be accomplished, and the fact that it was committed to Col. Stewart's hands, is an index of the estimation, as a man and a soldier, in which he was held by his commanding officer. The job had not been completed when Col. Stewart's little force was attacked by rebel outposts, and a desperate encounter ensued, during which Col. Stewart was shot dead, and his men dispersed and several wounded. The body of Col. Stewart had been recovered when my informant left the fleet, but it was found riddled by the cowardly enemy.

CAIRO, Jan. 31.—Five refugees arrived here to day direct from East Georgia. They report the country as in a most deplorable condition. They have each lost every dollar's worth of property they had, including slaves. They all cordially endorse the policy of the Government respecting negroes, and declare it a policy that, if vigorously carried out, will soon render rebellion harmless. They say there is still a very considerable amount of Union sentiment in East Georgia, but that it is worth a man's life to let it be known.

Col. Warren Stewart and three of his men were killed on the 23d inst., while out on a reconnoissance on the Louisiana shore, opposite Vicksburg.

About 2,000 rebels are on the point opposite the city.

On the 24th inst., one division of Federal troops, accompanied by a battery, went out to attack them. They had not returned when my informant left, on the 26th.

A rebel steamer came up the river to Memphis. Our batteries fired several shots at her, which were replied to by three rebel batteries on the Mississippi shore. No harm was done or either side.

The 14th Illinois have nearly all deserted. But twenty-five are now reported for duty. Over 500 are absent without leave.

CAIRO, January 31.—The ram Horner arrived from Vicksburg this morning. She had been on picket duty. She left on Sunday morning, bearing new Sun-Gods, Geo. G. White, a Quartermaster of the ram fleet, who is bearer of dispatches.

One division of Gen. McClernand's forces are now on the Louisiana shore, three miles from Vicksburg, and in full view of the city.

On the 23d, while Col. Stewart, Chief of Cavalry, on McClernand's staff, was out on a reconnoissance with a cavalry force, and attempting to destroy some ferry boats in the hands of the rebels, they were fired upon by some concealed rebels, and Col. Stewart and five of his men were instantly killed. The Colonel's body fell into the hands of the rebels, who hurriedly mutilated it.

It was ascertained that about 1,500 rebels were on the Louisiana shore, on the 24th, with a heavy infantry force, with one battery of artillery. Orders came to go out and attack them at five o'clock next morning.

On the 23d a rebel steamer came up from below to Vicksburg, but whether or not she carried troops could not be determined. Our batteries fired several shots at her, but probably without effect, as the distance was great, and our guns of small calibre. The Brilliant was returned by three rebel batteries on the Mississippi shore, without doing us any damage, however.

Water had commenced to run into the canal, but what effect it was producing was not known. The Horner reports the river rising from this point all the way down to Vicksburg. It is reported that another channel is to be dug, to intersect the old one, with its mouth higher up, so as to receive the river current more directly.

Most of the squadron is up to the mouth of the Yazoo. Several of the mosquito boats are near Vicksburg. The transports that carried Gen. Quitman's troops down have returned to Memphis.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1863.

Col. Tom Ford, after a month or more of persistent work, has succeeded in procuring the following, which enables him to leave the service without technical disgrace:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Adj't Gen.'s Office, WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1863.

[General Order, No. 21.]

By direction of the President, so much of General Orders No. 182, of November 6, 1862, as dismisses Col. Thomas H. Ford, 23d Ohio Volunteers, is rescinded, and he is discharged on tender of his resignation, to take effect November 8th, 1862. By order of the Secretary of War.

E. L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, has unexpectedly arrived here again. It is believed that his representations will tend to insure Butler's return, while Banks will be left to carry out the original plan of the Texas expedition.

It is stated here that Butler has already been invited to return, and now has the matter under advisement.

Contrary to general expectation, the Republicans permitted the debate in the House to continue on the negro arming bill.

Judge Thomas, of Massachusetts, from the ultra conservative Republican stand-point, opposed it. Carey A. Trimble made an admirable speech in its favor. Pendleton made about as forcible a speech against it as the opposition have yet presented. The intention was to have called the previous question after Trimble's speech, but in deference to the wishes of the opposition debate is permitted to proceed. It is now understood that Thad. Stevens will certainly close the debate by one o'clock on Monday. Every concession possible to the opposition, to prove them without excuse for filibustering. Some of them still threaten to do it, but it is hardly possible they can muster strength enough to make the threat effectual.

The House Military Committee have agreed to report in favor of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars as indemnification to Minnesota for injuries from Indian hostilities. They will oppose Gov. Ramsey's further request for one million more, to which the Senate has agreed.

Enos, the St. Louis gunboat builder, is here on business with the Navy Department.

Representatives from New Orleans have arrived, warmly urging measures for arming negroes there as the only salvation for Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, January 31.—The Navy Department has received the report of the court of inquiry into the Monitor disaster. One of the witnesses, a rebel, testified that 110 men were landed from the Harriet Lane. If so, the loss of life cannot be regretted as previously reported.

Among the appropriations in the Navy Appropriation bill, is $130,000 for Mare Island, California.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—A special Washington dispatch states:

The prospect is that the Senate, which has recommitted the Missouri Emancipation bill, will limit the amount of the appropriation to ten millions, as suggested by Mr. Noell, and fixed by the House, and will require the abolishment of slavery immediately. Henderson's project finds but little favor.

The New York Times' special says:

The Administration is engaged, through eminent counsel, preparing to bring before the Supreme Court the question of the power of the President in time of rebellion to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. The Administration is determined to settle this question immediately, as there are many cases pending, and additional ones are springing up daily. The Wisconsin case is that which the Administration expect to make the issue.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1863.

SENATE.

The resolution of thanks of Congress to Commodore Farragut was passed.

Mr. McDOUGAL of Cal. called up the resolution requesting President Lincoln to transmit to Congress all correspondence, &c., relative to the exportation of arms, &c., to Mexico, for the use of the French. The resolution was adopted.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The consideration of the negro soldier bill was resumed.

Mr. STEVENS of Pa. explained that within a few months the time of enlistment of several hundred thousand of our volunteers would expire. Hence the necessity of the provisions of this bill.

Mr. ALLEN of Mass. replied that the bill, as reported and prepared at the War Department, contained no such provision. If negro soldiers were to be employed for five years to put down the rebellion, the term was too long; if to exterminate or subjugate the South, it was too short. He thought that from the commencement of the war, the House had legislated too much on the subject, and he still believed that if the President had laid down a policy at the beginning of the contest and adhered to it, the result would have been far better. It was unfortunate that the President should have imposed the task on Congress of disposing of the question of black men did not rest in their capacity and efficiency as soldiers, but as laborers. Slaves, he maintained, constituted the sinews of strength and power to the rebels. If such persons had, from the beginning, been employed in digging entrenchments and other labor, the lives of many men would have been saved. If he had been in command of the troops, he would have made a point of gathering in all the negroes he could find for the performance of such labor. He said, in the Northern States, there would be comparatively few enlistments. In reply to Mr. Wright, who spoke yesterday, he said that members here could no more compromise, as was suggested, than people could compromise with the rebels in the South. The rebels would scout and scorn it.

Mr. WRIGHT wished to know what reason there was why there could not be an honorable compromise among the members here? What obstacle is there, if all were honestly in favor of sustaining and perpetuating the Union?

Mr. TRIMBLE replied that fortunately or unfortunately, he did not, constituted men, that they would differ in opinion, and had no idea that the gentlemen on the other side would yield their opinions as to the conduct. He declared for the Constitution as it was, and expressed the hope that the institution of slavery would not be permitted to extend beyond its present limits. In reply to Cox, who yesterday said negroes were "to be exported with the heads of hell to consume what had was inaugurated by the North in a spirit of hate," he rebuked this very unfair imputation on the North, whose object was the preservation of the Union for the preservation of the Government. If he could he would unchain his conscience's fiends of hell, and consign them to the last rebellious fratricide was swept away; but he believed that the people of the North were abundantly able to suppress the rebellion by the old fathers, and to continue this contest until the national flag floated again over all parts of the country.

Mr. BIDDLE of Pa. in reply to a portion of the remarks of Mr. Trimble, caused to be read the following extract from a letter of Gen. McClellan to Senator Harris, dated July, 19th, 1862: "I perceive by the newspaper reports of Congressional proceedings, that there is some considerable hesitation on the subject of requiring military commanders to receive negroes seeking protection in their ranks, and to employ them in suitable labor connected with the military service. It may be well enough for the fact to be made known that all negroes who come to our lines, or come into the ranks of the army of the Potomac and the Peninsula, have been protected and set to work for the benefit of the rebel officers which otherwise would have devolved upon our soldiers. The supply of the operations of this army has thus been facilitated by negroes."

Mr. PENDLETON of Ohio spoke against the bill. He said that the reverses to the army and the depreciation of currency were owing to the fact that the impression prevailed that the Administration and the Republican party were tired of maintaining the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is. He called upon the Republicans to relieve themselves of the responsibility of the disastrous results.

Mr. DAWES of Mass. wished to know how the rebels were driven from their position on the Virginia shore, under the gentleman's favorite General, and failed to make an attack upon our forces at Fredericksburg, or even wait until commanded by the President.

Mr. PENDLETON in the course of his remarks said that he believed that if it was time to cross the Rappahannock under another commander. A feeling was gaining ground in the North that the Government could be relieved from the service by appeals to their patriotism, under pretense that the object was to preserve the Constitution and the Union, when it was for the abolition of slavery.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS.

MONDAY, 2 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

OUR FORCES LAND OPPOSITE VICKSBURG.

The New Cut-off Begun.

Rebel Plans and Operations.

FROM BEFORE VICKSBURG.

Gen. Grant to take Command.

FROM MEMPHIS AND VICINITY

THE DEATH OF GEN. STEWART.

Important Capture by the Enemy.

The Romantic Sailor's Bride.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1863.

Whether Gen. Butler returns to New Orleans or not, Gen. Banks will not, however, in any event, leave the Mississippi with his troops unless he has struck one great blow towards the reopening of it.

The canal around Vicksburg, which Gen. Grant is digging, is an entirely new one, Gen. Williams' canal having proved useless. At last accounts, water was beginning to run into the new canal. A battery has been planted at its foot, which commands one erected by the enemy opposite.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

U. S. HOSPITAL BOAT RED ROVER, OFF MOUTH YAZOO RIVER, CAIRO, Feb. 1, 1863.

We yesterday learned that General Grant would arrive here with his additional forces on Tuesday, and direct the movements of the army in person. Gen. McClernand is with him.

A damaging mishap to McClernand and his entire command of land forces occurred yesterday. Col. Warren Stewart Chief of Cavalry on McClernand's staff, was out on a reconnoissance with only 300 men—there are but few here as yet—and was shot and deserted by his men. He died on the 23d.

He had upon his person when he must have fallen into the hands of the enemy, a memorandum book containing full estimates of the numbers and calibre of the forces and guns of Sherman and McClernand; their available character, their artillery, and everything the enemy should not know; and even the projects respecting the canals upon which work has just been recommenced.

The fame of the woman married by Capt. Sullivan was Mrs. Harris. She has 120 slaves, is of passable appearance, thirty years of age, and of indomitable pluck. The ceremony was performed by a Methodist Chaplain here. Her plantation was at Skipwith's Landing, but a few miles from the point on the Mississippi where the houses were lately destroyed by the Federals.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Feb. 1, 1863.

The steamer Bowens arrived this forenoon, bringing Memphis dates to the 30th.

The latest news from Vicksburg was that many soldiers were dying off with diarrhea. The gunboat Chillicothe was on Monday, the 26th ult., engaged in shelling the lower rebel batteries, but without provoking a return fire. It was thought probable she was trying to lure on the enemy's gunboats.

A considerable force has been landed and marched across the peninsula to a point opposite Warrenton, where they are encamped. They are in a position to communicate with the troops from below on the Louisiana side, should the latter be able to pass Port Hudson.

A stream of water is now moving through the canal dug across the peninsula last summer from two to four feet in depth, the current being about two miles per hour, but there is not much chance, it is thought, for its soon widening the channel from the narrowness of the soil and the peculiarity sloping sides.

After our troops had taken up their position on the Louisiana shore, the little ferry boat Desoto from the other shore landed in the fog, and her crew and four other persons, was captured.

Nothing has been heard of the battery near Island No. 84, since its firing on the steamer Warsaw. A gunboat is lying near Greenville. There is no danger of land attacks in that vicinity. A considerable rebel force visited Forrest Hill, near Memphis, Thursday last, dressed in Federal uniforms, and were making ready to hang citizens suspected of unionism, when their character was discovered and they were dispersed by residents.

A gin house and and several bales of cotton were burned the same day at Moscow. The 7th Kansas went in pursuit and had not returned at latest accounts. The object of the rebels seems to be to force on our lines and strike for the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, for the improvement and defence of which the Confederate Government has appropriated nine million of dollars. Once in the possession of those streams a large army will be precipitated on Rosecrans' front to cut off Grant's supplies in the rear.

The plan is good and it will be the fault of the Federal leaders if it is allowed to be carried out.

Another accident occurred on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad about noon on Thursday the 29th. As the train was passing near Moscow bridge, the track sunk and four freight cars were precipitated down a fifteen foot embankment, killing four soldiers and severely wounding others. The passenger car in the rear got off the track or the casualties must have been numerous.

W. H. Bulloch, clerk of the steamer Bowens, informs me that the corpse of some unknown person was marked on the coffin as keeping care of Wesley Trummell—was buried on the last trip up, at Laselle's wood yard, four miles below Point Pleasant, on the Missouri shore.

The gunboat Indianola arrived at Memphis on the 29th. Rebel guerillas are quite active in that vicinity.

On Tuesday last, Lieut. Hitt, with a detachment of the 6th Illinois cavalry, went out near Lagrange, on a reconnoissance, and finding nothing, were on their return, when they were suddenly charged upon by the Confederates, and two of our men killed, three wounded and two captured, including in the latter list Lieut. Hitt.

John Gager, the successful candidate at the recent election for member of Congress in the 10th Congressional District of Tennessee, came up on the steamer last evening, and left for the North to-day, supposed to be en route for Washington. Whether the force of an election held at Memphis entitles him to a seat in Congress, remains yet to be seen.

S. D. Sloan, another candidate for Congressional honors in the same district, but who had the good sense to withdraw from the contest as soon as he found the people were in favor of the postponement of the election until August, and that the suffrages to be cast could not constitute the expression of public feeling, was here also yesterday en route for Memphis, having just returned from a visit to Washington.

The steamer White Cloud arrived this afternoon, bringing the remains of Colonel Warren Stewart. They go North on the Illinois Central Railroad on to-morrow morning's train.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, JAN. 30, VIA CAIRO, FEB. 1, 1863.

There is not a great deal of news here to-day. Advices to members of the preceding date to the month of the Yazoo River on the steamer Rocket, indicating that of a great something interesting is soon to come off in that direction.

The news from the fleet transports now at the mouth of the Yazoo and moored to the peninsula opposite Vicksburg is not flattering to our soldiers, diarrhea is carrying off a great many.

The Mississippi is rising rapidly, and a flood is feared by some.

General Veatch's orders are well enforced. Robberies are abundant in the suburbs.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1863.

Mr. Parsons of Detroit gave a congressional supper last night, to the officers of the 1st, 5th and 6th Michigan cavalry, in one of the corridors in the Senate wing of the capitol.

Speeches were made by Senator Howard and Representatives Kellogg and Trowbridge of Michigan, and Representatives Colfax and Dunn of Indiana. The general drift of what was said, was that we must rely upon shot and steel rather than upon conciliation, mediation, legislation, or proclamation, as the means of putting down rebellion.

Major General Harbaugh closed his remarks by proposing the health of the true generals who had not been and could not be beaten—Gen. Rosecrans and Fighting Joe Hooker. This sentiment was received with a whirlwind of applause, by both civilian and military guests.

The Republican House caucus was again in session last evening. The proceedings are still under the veil of secrecy, but, although action was taken on some matters of comparatively slight moment, it is safe to say that the principal business of the caucus was to talk.

The gunboat Isaac T. Smith, which the rebels claim to have captured, was one of the purchased vessels, and mounted nine guns.

The Finance Committee was sworn to the strictest secrecy respecting its deliberations on the nine hundred million bill. The general impression is that the House bill is to be materially changed, so as to conform more nearly to the views of Secretary Chase.

Gen. Butler had not yet determined to accept the proposition of the Government to return to New Orleans. He is willing to go back and do his best to accomplish the great work entrusted to him, if the position he thinks he regards as indispensable are given him. He hesitates to attempt greater things with smaller forces than he had last year.

The Court of Inquiry on the Galveston affair find it a surprise, and hardly ensures Gen. Kenham.

Rebel papers report an iron-clad repulsed by a fort on the Georgian coast with her turret disabled.

It is known that one of our Monitors left Port Royal some time ago on some expedition to the Georgia coast.

Secretary Chase had a brilliant ball at his residence last night. Gen. Hooker and other dignitaries, military and civil, were in attendance. The nation's sufferings still leave ample time for gayety at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—A special to the *Herald* says, the resignation of Mrs. Campbell on account of the President's Emancipation Proclamation, has been accepted.

Robert Dale Owen has accepted a clerkship in the War Department and will be Chief Assistant in discharging some of the duties of Colonel Thomas, Adjutant General. Mr. Cadwell, Gen. Martindale and Van Allen, are to compose a court of inquiry in the case of Gen. Franklin, Lieut. Col. Pelouze, will probably be Judge Advocate.

The steamer Fanet, captured by the Tioga, is an iron-side wheel deck steamer of 150 tons with a cargo of sea jackets.

The gunboat Octarora captured on the 15th, the Hermitage, Fort Pillow, Tenn., with a cargo of salt and sponge. Maj. Strong, of Gen. Butler's staff is appointed a Brig. General.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, January 31, 1863.

Legislation was impeded to-day by the members' desire to avail themselves of their free passes, and go home. The Senate had only a very short session, and adjourned. In the Assembly, a strong effort to adjourn over to Monday evening was defeated, but so many members left that little could be done.

Barrow's resolution calling for information about this draft, was adopted. A bill was introduced in the Senate, and a joint resolution in the Assembly, both by Republicans, for the pound of coin in the State Treasury, and use of premium obtained, for the benefit of the sick and wounded Wisconsin volunteers.

Testimony in the contested seat of Rountree and Iverson was reported to-day. I understand sufficient illegal votes are proved to give Rountree the seat.

A meeting to organize a State Democratic Club is called for, Feb. 22. The Copperheads thus propose, both to pervert Washington's birth-day, and desecrate the Sabbath. A democratic "Convention" is called to nominate candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court is called for Feb. 25th.

The Camp of rendezvous for drafted men, at Milwaukee, is discontinued, and those heretofore drafted, and those yet to be drafted, in Mentowoc county, are directed to report here.

FROM FRANKFORT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 31, 1863.

In the Legislature to-day the Committee on Revised Statutes, to whom was referred the act to repeal an act requiring certain State officers and teachers to take the oath of allegiance, reported the same back with the opinion that it ought not to pass. The Senate concurred—15 to 14.

A resolution was adopted that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of raising a State force, under control of the Government, to be used in enforcing the laws for the protection of persons and property.

A REBEL ORGAN ON THE NORTHWEST.

It Spurns the Proposition of the Northwest Being Invited to Join Rebeldom.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The Atlanta (Ga.) *Intelligencer* of the 30th says:

The resolutions introduced by Mr. Foote in Congress, bearing upon a reconstruction of our Government with the Northwestern States, we desire now solemnly to protest against, and we trust that they will be tabled by the Confederate Congress, whenever they are taken up to be considered. We are fighting this war for Southern independence and for a government of Southern States, recognizing African slavery as an institution ordained by God and beneficial to mankind—a necessity in our social and political relations as States, and in our intercourse with all other nations or States. Hence the admission of *any free States* into our Union is not only repugnant to us, but it will be only a continuance of that evil which brought on the war and which to get rid of we are now fighting. If the Northwestern States shall shake off the North and East, and set up for themselves a new government, and desire to be at peace with the South, no barrier will be placed in their way by our Government, and we shall be willing to treat with them as an independent government—in peace as friends, in war as foes.

The Rock Island Railroad Bridge to be Removed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—A special Washington dispatch states that the Supreme Court has reversed the decision of the Court below, in the Rock Island Bridge case. It requires three piers on the Iowa side of the river to be removed. Three Judges dissented. Justice Miller, who was counsel in the case, of course did not act.

General Burnside.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 31.—General Burnside arrived here this morning. He declined a public reception. Thousands flocked to see him. He made a few remarks in response to the Mayor's welcome.

[SPECIALLY FROM GEORGE LAKEM.—Secretary Seward has received a letter from the Secretary of Treasury, stating a large supply of lint, dressings, and hospital supplies for the use of the sick and wounded Union soldiers. The articles have been carried free by the Medical Department.]

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

THE LATE FIGHT ON THE BLACKWATER.

THE REBELS DRIVEN FROM THE BLACKWATER.

Gen. Corcoran Drives the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The *Star* says that dispatches were received to-day from General Dix at Fortress Monroe, stating that yesterday Gen. Peck's force, or a portion of it, had an engagement with an opposing rebel force under Pryor, near Blackwater River, resulting in the rebel rout and retreat of the rebels, who had been driven six miles. When the intelligence left our victorious troops were pursuing the rebels.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The *Herald* contains details of the late fight near the Blackwater, on the night of the 29th, with three regiments of infantry, four detached battalions of infantry, 600 cavalry, and fourteen pieces of artillery. The next night Gen. Corcoran, under Peck, advanced to meet the enemy. The rebels were found ten miles from Suffolk, and a commanding of two and a half hours caused the enemy to retreat.

Corcoran advanced his forces, his infantry with fixed bayonets driving the rebels a mile, they leaving their killed and wounded on the field.

Gen. Corcoran continued to follow them up and therebels took another position two and a half miles from the battle field, and at the latest mail communication Corcoran was moving to flank them.

The above battle occurred by moonlight. Telegrams yesterday indicate that the rebels were again driven from their position, and are still pursued.

Our loss was twenty-four killed and eighty wounded. Col Kruder of the 167th Pennsylvania was dangerously wounded in the hip, and Gen. Corcoran had a narrow escape.

Capt. Blodgett of his staff was slightly wounded. Among the casualties are the following: 12th Indiana—Amos Trego, slightly, and arm, severely; J. H. Penn, slightly; Nelson O. Ore, Co. B, flesh wound; slightly, John Dougherty and James Cheney.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 1.—The flag of truce boat leaves to-night for City Point, and is expected to bring down several hundred Union prisoners now in Richmond.

The fighting near the Blackwater is all over, and the rebels are driven beyond that river.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Most Imposing Expedition of the War.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The Newark *Advertiser* learns from a private letter from a General on one of our gunboats at Beaufort, N. C., that on the 20th, the whole of our fleet, with the exception of one gunboat, left there for Port Royal. There were collected at Beaufort some sixty large steam transports, having on board about 70,000 soldiers. There were also in the harbor 130 schooners loaded with artillery, ammunition, &c., which, together with the transports would leave for Port Royal to join the naval fleet at once as they could get ready the whole composes the most powerful expedition of the war.

FROM THE CUMBERLAND.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 31.—1,000 cavalry of Forrest's command, with four pieces of artillery, are at the shoals, awaiting the passing of the fleet to this point, which left from the vicinity of Franklin, Tenn., last night.

A stupendous effort for the capture of the boats on the Cumberland River is determined on by the rebels.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Startling Danger of Inundation.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The New Orleans *Delta* says, Colonel Thorp stated, at a public meeting, on the 23d, that the levee above the city is in a very dilapidated condition, large holes having been cut to enable guerillas to fire at passing boats. The water in the river rises a foot and a half in the past month, and is now rising rapidly, and unless the levee is speedily repaired, not only Louisiana, but the portions of Arkansas and Missouri will be submerged.

The British propeller Antonia, captured off Mobile, arrived at New Orleans on the 22d, with a valuable cargo of merchandize.

New York, Feb. 1.—The steamer Columbia, with New Orleans dates to the 25th, has arrived here. Everything is reported quiet in the city, and nothing of moment had transpired. The rebels at Port Hudson have been strengthening their works and augmenting their forces, evidently intending to hold out as long as possible. Our gunboats cannot assist much in the attack, though the mortar vessels will be likely to discomfort them considerably.

Nothing new had transpired in Texas. At Galveston we have the Brooklyn, Seloto and other vessels blockading to prevent the Harriet Lane from coming out, though it is rumored that she got ahead of them by running out immediately after the blockade runner vessels reached these. This is not probable, as she needed repairs before going to sea.

The Alabama and Florida are there.

The New Orleans banks refused to receive Treasury notes on deposit. The latter are now put on the footing of specie. Banks remonstrated with the bank directors, and they had consented to receive the notes on special deposit. Cotton and notes were rising and in some demand, and the secesh were most buoyant and happy.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Australasian.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The steamer Australasian, from Liverpool 17th and Queenstown 18th, arrived at 7 o'clock this evening.

The Londonderry correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, writing on the Emancipation Proclamation, says it bears a very general expression of opinion that the first black outrage will be the signal for European intervention in the interest of humanity.

Among the French diplomatic correspondence, just published, is a letter from Napoleon to Forey, in which it is confessed that the motive for the French policy in Mexico is a desire to prevent the United States from extending their authority southward over the American continent.

Bright and Schouchard had been again speaking in Birmingham, in reference mainly to belligerent rights, &c. Bright questioned whether commercial men desired peace in America. It would bring them to misery. He complained of Russell and Palmerston, and bitterly denounced the Times for misleading the public in regard to the question.

A movement was on foot in Liverpool to test public opinion by a meeting to consider American affairs and the Emancipation question. Meeting of a similar kind had taken place in Manchester, where a branch Reconstruction Society was being formed.

LONDON, Jan. 16—Evening.—Cotton—In anticipation that the next accounts from America might be favorable for peace, the market was dull and declining. Wednesday's advices were received from America announcing the Emancipation Proclamation, and a determination on the part of the North to preserve the North at all hazards.

This together with all favorable news from India, had a depressing effect, and an advance of 1-2 to 3-4. Business in American was very limited, prices remaining without material change.

Melancholy Suicide.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—John Fitzgerald, son-in-law of Senator Doolittle, a wealthy maker of Wisconsin, committed suicide at the St. Nicholas Hotel, yesterday, with a pistol. His property amounts to $400,000.

Senator

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1863.

AN ARMISTICE—WHAT IT MEANS.

The Copperheads recommend an armistice. "And," our readers will ask, "why not peace?" The object of these men is not the preservation of the Union as it was; it is not the reconstruction of the Union with all its integral parts in their places. What is the reason? Because peace and the separation would leave the North united; New England, hated because she is free and patriotic, contributing six members to the family of States, from which they could not be excluded by means less violent than those involved in another revolution. An "armistice," involves the raising of the blockade of the Southern ports now closed by Federal ships; the marketing of more than three hundred millions of dollars worth of cotton, rice and tobacco, the replenishing of the armories of the South with all the enginery of war, the reclothing, reshoeing and rehatting, of the tatterdemalions who now fight valiantly under the rebel banner. It means a revivification of the prostrate credit of the Confederacy, and the quick marketing of the Confederate bonds. It means the withdrawal of our armies from their advanced position, or their maintenance there for six months at an enormous expense to a treasury now overburdened. It means, in a word, that the Union is dissolved, and that the Northwest will be expected to make common cause with that infernal gang whose object is man-selling, and whose flag is one under which pirates would be disgraced if they served. That's what an armistice means. And the men of the North who are howling that one may be declared, confess as much when they admit, as they do in their journals, in their speeches, and in their private talk, that the South—the rebellious States—will never, under any circumstances, consent to become members of the Union again. And that confession is a key to all the rest—to their hatred of the institutions of the North and of freedom, and to their love for a cause than which a baser or wickeder one never claimed the reprobation of mankind.

Are the men of the Northwest ready for this consummation? We know what they will say: Never while grass grows and water runs! There may be peace and separation by and by as the result of our impoverished exchequer and military miscarriages. To that we may come. But an armistice, which would leave us at the rebels' mercy—to propose it is a confession of ignorance that should be booted out of the Legislature, or of treason that should insure its inventor a place on the gibbet.

NEVER DESPAIR.

A writer, whose book, called "*How a free People conduct a long war*," ought to be in the hands of every American at this crisis of our affairs, says: "If we, then, are inclined to doubt and desponding in our dark hours, as to the final result, let us not forget the ordeal through which England successfully passed. We shall find that in the commencement, there was the same wild and unreasoning enthusiasm with which we are familiar; the same bitter abuse and denunciation of our Government at the first reverses; the same impatient and ignorant criticism of military operations; the same factious and disloyal opposition on the part of a powerful party; the same discouragement and desponding at times on the part of the true and loyal; the same prophecies of the utter hopelessness of success; the same complaints of grievous and burdensome taxation, and predictions of the utter financial ruin of the country; the same violent attacks upon the Government for its arbitrary decrees, and particularly for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*; the same difficulties arising from the inexperience of the army; and the same weakness on the part of the Government in not boldly and energetically supporting the army in the field. These are some of the more striking parallelisms between the Peninsular war and our own struggle."

The disastrous defeat of Sir John Moore's army at Corunna put all England into sackcloth and ashes, and humiliation—as the retreat at Bull Run smote the national pride of Americans, and plunged the people for a time into grief. In our case the secessionists of the North pointed to this disaster with the malicious grimaces of fiends who rejoiced in the slaughter and discomfiture of our demoralized army, and proclaimed by word of mouth, and through the vile sewers of their lying newspapers, that the Bull Run disaster was proof enough that our volunteers were not brave soldiers, and that the South could not be conquered by them.

In the case of England, after Sir John Moore's stampede, the poltroons and cowards of that country spoke openly of the folly of any attempt at all on the part of England to resist the progress of the French arms in the Peninsula. And this, be it remembered, when the English Government, as well as the people, were pledged never to abandon their allies until the French were driven beyond the Pyrenees! We are pledged never to abandon this war until we have beaten and annihilated the armies of the Confederacy, and so reduce the rebels to submission.

We will close this article by quoting a passage from the book already spoken of, as so good and so applicable to the present crisis. The author says:

"The lesson which this review of the progress of the Peninsular war teaches, is, it seems to us, one of hope and encouragement, for if it shows anything it proves clearly, that in the support of public opinion, and in the means requisite to maintain a great army, those fundamental essentials of real military success, our Government is immeasurably stronger than the English ever was at any period of the war. It teaches also another important lesson, and that is, that there is such a thing as public opinion falsely so called, which is noisy just in proportion as its real influence is narrow and restricted. One of the most difficult and delicate tasks of the statesman is to distinguish the true from this false opinion, the factious demagogue from the grumbling but sincere patriot, and to recognize with a ready instinct the voice which comes from the depths of the great heart of the people, in warning it may be sometimes, in encouragement often, but always echoing its abiding faith in the ultimate triumph of the good cause.

REBEL CONSTRUCTION OF OUR CONSTITUTION.

The rebels have confiscated five hundred millions worth of property belonging to loyal people. The debts due every Northern citizen were confiscated. All the stocks, bonds and mortgages, lands and chattels belonging to Northern people that could be reached, were searched out and seized. Loyal men in the South, were cleaned out of house and home, their lands, money, goods, chattels, negroes—everything they possessed were confiscated and the proceeds used to carry on the war against the Union. Ask the rebel government where they get the legal authority for making these seizures, and they reply, in the Montgomery Constitution. They justify the sequestration as entirely proper and lawful, and in harmony and accordance with their Constitution. But the Copperheads declare it to be in violation of our Constitution, to retaliate by confiscating the property of the rebels. Let us see about this. The Montgomery Constitution is a literal transcript of all the articles and sections of the Washington Constitution, that can by any construction give the authority to confiscate the property of Federal citizens. Wherein the two instruments differ relates to State sovereignty and the right of secession and the nationality and divinity of slavery. But all the war powers of their government, all the legislative and judicial processes of their Congress and Supreme Court are literally copied from our Constitution. The expounders and administrators of the Montgomery Constitution are Democrats—but formerly were the leaders and rulers of the Northern Democrats. By their own interpretation of the Constitution, Congress has power to pass a confiscation act, and by their example, that act ought to be executed by our Government, which it has not been, for some reason unknown to the public. The rebels first declare themselves to be an independent government, and next copy our Constitution, making certain changes and amendments in regard to slavery and State sovereignty, and then proceed to enact stringent and sweeping confiscation laws which are pronounced to be strictly in accordance with the portions of our Constitution which they adopt, and under those laws they seize and convert to rebel use, five hundred millions of property belonging to loyal citizens. In view of these facts, we ask, is it not a poor rule that will not work both ways? Why can't our Government rightfully and constitutionally confiscate the property of the rebels? Does any man, not a malignant Copperhead, deny the power to do so? We never heard of one.

Legislative Pow-wow.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says a movement has been set on foot in the Indiana Legislature for a grand pow-wow of the Legislatures of Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, at Louisville, on the 22d of February, instant. The *Commercial* adds: "It seems to us the Hoosiers are invidious, and manifest unnecessary exclusiveness in refusing or neglecting to embrace Ohio in their invitation. We think Ohio could bring her share of intellectual greatness and legislative wisdom to such a convocation with advantage to herself. Think, for instance, of having Dr. Olds as a feature in such a jubilation—a martyr, an orator, and a member, in good and regular standing, in an evangelical Church, for two years, more or less! If there is anything wanted in the way of curiosities to add to the interest of this Legislative reunion, we can supply it. Count us in, if you please."

The Paper Monopoly.

The Agent of the Associated Press telegraphs from Washington that the paper combination are active in endeavoring to prevent legislation for our relief, either in obtaining a reduction or suspension of the duty on paper. We also believe the combination intend to put up the price of paper almost at will, and the fear of our getting foreign paper under the reduced duty only now prevents the exercise of this power. When the fear is released by the adjournment of Congress, we shall be forced to pay ruinous prices for paper. We therefore recommend every editor and proprietor to write to his member of Congress, Senator and Representative, urging speedy action for our relief.

Let every member of Congress understand that if he fails to act promptly, and in the right direction, he never can receive the support of any journal in his district for Congress or any other position.

Our Ship Canals.

The Ohio Legislature have had under consideration the projects to enlarge the Illinois and Michigan and the Erie canals to the capacity of gunboats, at the expense of the General Government. After a lengthy debate protesting against these measures, the resolution was passed by a vote of forty-one to seventeen. One of the members who voted in the affirmative said he "had rather we should be compelled to feel our dependence upon the Mississippi, so that the people of the Northwest will feel bound that the Union shall forever stand, and the Mississippi forever flow to float the commerce of the Northwest to the Gulf."

New York Senator.

The New York Assembly has voted to proceed to the election of United States Senator on Tuesday next, 3d inst., in compliance with the law on that subject. As the Senate is largely Union, there is no doubt of a concurrence in that body, so that there is scarcely a doubt of the election taking place. Neither party has yet indicated its candidate. The following gentlemen are named as probable candidates: Ex-Gov. Morgan, Hon. J. S. Wadsworth, Hon. H. J. Raymond, Hon. Preston King, Hon. Curtis Noyes, Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Hon. D. Dudley Field, Hon. C. B. Sedgwick, and some say Thurlow Weed.

THE NEW YORK ALDERMEN ON FITZ JOHN PORTER.—At a meeting of the New York Aldermen, on Monday last, a series of resolutions were presented, condemning the conviction and sentence of Fitz John Porter as unjust, and the result of a packed court; asserting his right to an acquittal; declaring that his conviction was a part of "that system of persecution" which has removed Gens. McClellan and Buell; tendering Porter the use of the Governor's room in the City Hall for a public reception, and expressing undiminished confidence in his patriotism, courage and skill. The resolutions were laid on the table. Now, if they will pass resolutions that Benedict Arnold was a true-hearted patriot, Aaron Burr a "blessed martyr," and James Buchanan a loyal gentleman, their work will be completed.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN PITTSBURGH.—On Friday evening last, Elizabeth Beatty shot John McCormack, her seducer, in the office of a magistrate, in Pittsburgh, Penn., before whom the deceased had been brought, to answer a complaint of seduction. The deceased had just given bail, in the sum of $500, and was passing out of the room, when his victim shot him through the heart. After her arrest and committal, she said to a friend, who visited the cell: "If John McCormack had married me, just to save me from shame, I could have forgiven him, even if he had not lived with me an hour. If he had consented to make me his wife, I would have done the best I could for him. But I could not bear the thought of having the finger of scorn pointed at me, and I shot him."

☞ The New York Senate thought they had too many officers in that body, and they appointed a committee to investigate. The committee report that in 1839 there were but three persons to discharge all the duties in and about the Senate Chamber; in 1839 there were four officers in all; in 1849, eight in all; in 1859, twenty-six in all; in 1862, thirty-one in all; in 1863, twenty-nine in all, and with the clerks to committees (as last year) thirty-three, all told, or just equal to the number of Senators and President. Full one-half of these probably will be turned out into the cold.

☞ The news from Europe is encouraging. The Emperor Napoleon has defined his position on American affairs. In his speech at the opening of the Legislative Chamber, he declared that he should postpone to a more suitable opportunity an offer of mediation. He also expressed an earnest desire that the war might be brought to an honorable close, and the future prosperity of the country ensured. All this looks fair, but as the Emperor has a habit of saying one thing and meaning another, it may prove only a feint for a new mediation demonstration.

☞ Gen. Hooker has taken Gen. Butterfield for his chief of staff. Eighteen months experience in the field, and personal familiarity with the war, in the battles of Hanover Court House, Gaines' Mill, Turkey Bend, Malvern Hill, Groveton, and Fredericksburg, at the head of regiments, brigades, divisions, and army corps, have specially indicated this good soldier for the responsible place the Commander-in-chief on the Rappahannock has selected him for.

☞ A private letter has been received from Galveston, which states that after the train had been prepared and ignited, which was to blow up the flag ship Westfield, Commodore Renshaw discovered that two of his men were missing, and he returned to search for them, when the explosion took place, and he lost his life.

☞ News from Charleston indicates that neither the rebels nor impartial observers have confidence in the ability of Beauregard's fortifications to beat off the iron-clads. The inhabitants, expecting the city to be burned, have carried off everything portable, including the doors of their houses.

☞ The New York *Tribune* denies that a libel suit has been commenced against it by Isaac Cook, our late Postmaster. It says the story was started by one of its cotemporaries in the amiable desire to have such a suit commenced.

☞ The Washington correspondents of the Philadelphia papers notice rumors current at the Capital to the effect that Major General McClellan had tendered his resignation, and that Mr. Fitz John Porter is to be arrested for improper conduct.

COPPERHEAD MALIGNITY.—On Saturday night week some New York malignant Copperhead besmeared with coal tar the white marble front of David Dudley Field's mansion in Gramercy Park, in that city.

THE APPELLATIVE SUMMED UP.—A Mexican paper, speaking of the Copperhead politicians of this country, calls them "Vallandigham-hammereds."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

A Strange Chapter in Diplomacy.

[From an Occasional Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1863.

In the correspondence between our Secretary of State and Mr. Romero, the Mexican *Chargé d'Affaires* at Washington, recently laid before the Senate, there is what some people would call a falsehood, very much in want of a father. Falsehoods are common enough in these days to be sure, and a certain person is said to be the father of all of them. This particular one is so disguised that I am not sure that it has not two fathers. Let us see. Signor Romero writes to Mr. Seward (Nov. 22, 1862,) urging that this Government shall observe neutrality in the war between France and Mexico, and in that spirit it shall forbid the exportation of wagons, mules and other contraband of war from New York and New Orleans to the French army at Vera Cruz. Mr. Seward replies, (Nov. 24, 1862,) enclosing a note from Secretary Chase, referring to certain authorities and precedents, showing that this country is not bound to prevent such shipments and, incidentally, that it will not. Mr. Romero rejoins (Dec. 10, 1862,) stating, among other things, that some nine months previously he had made application to this Government for a permit to clear 36,000 muskets, the property of the Mexican Government, from New York—that, supposing there would be no objection to it, he had applied to the Secretary of the Treasury merely to assure him that the arms belonged to Mexico and were not intended for the rebels—that the Secretary of the Treasury referred him to the Secretaries of War and the Navy—that the Secretary of the Navy made no objection, but the Secretary of War said that "he refused to relax the order *previously issued* forbidding the exportation of arms. This occurred in February or March, 1862. This order, Mr. Romero affirms, was not known to the Collector of Customs at New York, or even to the Secretary of the Treasury. He affirms, also, that the arms were an inferior lot of Prussian muskets, flint lock, altered to percussion, "and of such a quality that the army of the United States would never use them." He says also that the clearances for arms were subsequently granted at New York to other than Mexican ports. In fact, a clearance was subsequently granted for *these same arms* to Quebec, but before crossing the line they were seized by our Government at Rouse's Point, where, it appears, they are still held.

Mr. Seward writes (Dec. 15, 1862,) that "prohibition of the shipment of arms in the case referred to was a general prohibition including all other nations as well as Mexico, on the ground of the military necessities of the United States, which, while engaged in suppressing a formidable insurrection, cannot consent that fire-arms of any kind shall be sent out of the country as merchandise." So, according to Mr. Seward, there actually was a prohibition at the time referred to, namely, February or March, 1862.

Mr. Romero writes again, (Dec. 20, 1862,) pressing the point that there was no such order or prohibition in existence. The following are his reasons for the faith that is in him:

"The undersigned cannot consider that the general order which prohibits the exportation of arms from the United States is the cause that the clearance of those purchased by Mexico should have been denied: first, because the date of the only general order of prohibition which has come to his knowledge and to that of the merchants of New York, is subsequent to that refusal; secondly, because subsequently to that refusal, arms have been cleared for other ports which are not Mexican ports; thirdly, because the honorable Secretary of the Treasury issued an order to the collector of the custom-house of New York expressly prohibiting the clearance of the arms referred to, which would have been entirely useless if there had been a *general order* forbidding such clearances; and fourthly, because the custom-house of New York granted the clearance of the same arms purchased by Mexico, when it was asked for Quebec; and when this government received notice that they would be shipped thence to a Mexican port it ordered them to be detained and returned to New York."

Mr. Seward rejoins, (Jan. 7, 1863,) utterly ignoring the above paragraph, and not seeming to be aware that Mr. Romero has politely insinuated that he has told an untruth. Accordingly Romero writes again (Jan. 14, 1863) at considerable length, informing Mr. Seward, in diplomatic phrase, that he sees through the whole game, and inasmuch as he has been assured, in a previous communication from the Secretary of State, that the prohibition is only *temporary*, he presumes that it will be "relaxed" as soon as the French shall have blockaded the whole Mexican coast and rendered it impossible to introduce the arms into his invaded country.

Mr. Seward's last letter is unique. It has been much admired by the agent of the Associated Press at Washington. We print it entire:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1863.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has had the honor to receive the note which was addressed to him on the 14th instant by Mr. Romero, concerning the action of the Treasury Department in relation to shipments of goods at New York for Mexican ports.

The undersigned, while seeing no cause further to expatiate upon the reasons heretofore offered in explanation of that measure, avails himself of this occasion to offer to Mr. Romero a renewed assurance of his high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Senor Matias Romero, &c., &c., &c.

There has been nothing so neat as this since Falstaff replied to Dame Quickly's demand for payment: "Hostess, I forgive thee!"

One more document brings an end to this strange, eventful history. It is the order of prohibition itself, which reads as follows:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON CITY, November 20, 1862.

Ordered, That no arms, ammunition, or munitions of war be cleared or allowed to be exported from the United States until further order. That any clearances of arms, ammunition, or munitions of war issued heretofore by the Treasury Department be vacated, if the articles have not passed the United States, and the articles stopped. That the Secretary of War hold possession of the arms, &c., *recently seized by his order at Rouse's Point*, bound for Canada.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

It will be observed that the date of this order is several months *subsequent* to the acts of which Mr. Romero complains, and that if it had been without any date, it contains evidence, in the words italicized, that it was issued subsequently. Moreover, it appears to have been issued about the time that Mr. Romero made his first representation to our Government of the intention of the French officers to ship articles deemed contraband of war from New York and New Orleans to Vera Cruz. Mr. Seward says, in one of his notes, that he had received information of this fact some days before Mr. Romero addressed him on the subject, through the American Consul General at Havana. Mr. Romero's first note is dated November 22d. The order is dated November 20th.

Now, what is the irresistible conclusion to be drawn from these facts? What would be the verdict of twelve good and lawful men sworn to decide according to the law and the evidence? It would be that, in our treatment of a weak and friendly Republic, we have added robbery to lying, and cowardice to both. We have stolen 36,000 poor muskets from Mexico, we have told several distinct falsehoods about the transaction, and all because our rulers were afraid of Louis Bonaparte—a fear in which the people have no greater sympathy or share than they have in the other disgraceful features of the business.

That Mr. Romero's apprehensions were well founded, and his protest not without force, as to the purchase of mules and transportation by the French officers in the United States, is shown by a letter in the New York *Tribune* of the 27th inst., dated Orizaba, Dec. 25, 1862, which says: "A portion of the mules and wagons bought in New York and Martinique reached this city last week, and have been immediately used in transporting munitions of war and provisions to the garrisons of Polmar, San Andres and Tehuacan."

FROM LANSING.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LANSING, Jan. 29, 1863.

The Legislature of Michigan has been in session nearly three weeks. A large amount of business has been brought before it. A number of matters have already been disposed of, most of which refer to local subjects. Some, however, are of general importance, among which was the election of United States Senator. You have already announced the return by the people of Michigan, through their Representatives, to the United States Senate of that noble champion of Republican principles, and faithful representative of the loyal masses of this State—the Hon. Zachariah Chandler. It was a most befitting compliment to a faithful and fearless public servant, and the circumstances attending the election were peculiarly gratifying alike to Senator Chandler and to his constituents. In his election the national Administration also has cause for congratulation.

In a few days Michigan will put on record her voice in regard to the prosecution of the war, and reiterate her position upon crushing out the atrocious rebellion of slaveholders against the life of the republic, the integrity of the nation, and the perpetuity of free Government. She will speak in terms which cannot be misunderstood—which give back no uncertain sound. Her Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a single exception, will carry out her will, and the Administration will see that, while other States may falter, Michigan stands firm by the eternal principles of justice, liberty and truth.

The political complexion of the two Houses is as follows: Senate—18 Republicans, 12 Democrats and 2 Fusionists. House—65 Republicans, 24 Democrats and 11 Fusionists. The latter, on party questions, usually vote with the Democrats. To the honor of several Republicans, who honestly went into the bogus Union movement in this State last fall, be it said, they have discovered the disloyal object of that deception, and now range themselves among the firm, true friends of the Government. The majority in the House also gained another member recently, by ousting one John S. Donaldson, of Oakland county, who tampered with the ballot-box in his own town, and secured his own election, by increasing his majority therein from 93 to 101.

The Legislature is a faithful reflex of the loyal people of Michigan, and a reliable auxiliary of our patriotic and noble Governor, Austin Blair, than whom a more honest or efficient public officer, or a more earnest and fearless champion of the right, cannot be found in the loyal States. He knows what is expected of him, and he has the will and the nerve to do his duty.

In the way of presiding officers, the two Houses are peculiarly fortunate. In the Senate our young and talented Lieutenant Governor, Hon. Charles S. May, of Kalamazoo, presides with dignity, efficiency, and impartiality. The prompt, unexceptionable and felicitous manner in which he performs the responsible duties which devolve upon him, have elicited the spontaneous praise both of his political friends and opponents. In the House, the Speaker, Hon. S. M. Cutcheon, of Washtenaw, brings to the discharge of his duties much experience in parliamentary affairs, in addition to a peculiar fitness for the position in other respects.

There are a variety of matters before the Legislature relating to important interests in the State, of which I will keep you advised, in order that your numerous Michigan readers may be early and fully posted in regard to action had thereon.

There is a general desire on the part of the Legislature to acknowledge the services of our brave soldiers, to perpetuate in an enduring form the memory of the gallant dead, and to provide relief for the sick and wounded. At another time I will advise you more fully as to the proposed measures, whereby these objects are to be accomplished.

SPRINGFIELD CORRESPONDENCE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 30, 1863.

EFFECT OF COPPERHEAD SPEECHES ON THE ARMY.

The speeches and resolutions of the Copperhead Democracy are having a dreadfully demoralizing effect upon the army, as I am informed by officers of high rank who have been engaged in the war from the commencement. They encourage desertions on the part of the lazy and indolent, on the part the disaffected and those with whom the novelty of the war has worn off, &c., &c. On the other hand they have the effect to dampen the ardor of the true and loyal soldier, who feels that he is being betrayed at home; that the fire-in-the-rear has already commenced in right earnest, and that he is to be sacrificed between the traitors on both front and rear. Take the army of Gen. Rosecrans. Between us and that army is the neutral State of Kentucky, filled with arms, military stores and provisions belonging to the Federal Government, and also filled with traitors, who have, since the commencement of the war, been coquetting with treason and traitors, and many of whose leading men and thousands of whose citizens are now in the rebel army. Imagine the effect of these traitorous speeches upon the men in Kentucky, whose neutrality is a matter of interest, not patriotism. It must be terribly injurious to the cause of the country. Suppose Kentucky were to rise tomorrow, encouraged as it certainly is by the Democracy of this State, and what would be the effect upon the army of Gen. Rosecrans? That army would be placed between two fires, and it might be so hemmed in as to be compelled to a disgraceful surrender.

Are not these traitors working to such an end, when they thus, in so many words, advise the soldiers to lay down their arms and return home?

Are they not, in every movement they have made since the commencement of the war, practically carrying out the work which Jeff. Davis planned for them, and which the Knights of the Golden Circle are specially charged with carrying into effect? Those plans are embraced in the following:

First—Create dissatisfaction at the North. Divide and conquer.

Second—Create disaffection in the army.

Third—Get up a sectional war at the North, on the tariff, the rapacity of New England capitalists, the monopoly of the railroads, &c.

Fourth—Inveigh against taxation in every form.

Fifth—Denounce every measure of finance proposed by the Government.

Sixth—Denounce the Government currency as worthless.

Seventh—Encourage the West to separate from the East.

Eighth—Do everything possible against, and charge everything probable and improbable upon the Administration.

I would ask if the Democracy is not doing all these and more in the interest of Jeff. Davis and his minions? Are they not working for the South as faithfully as the agents of the arch fiend Lucifer are working to increase and extend his dominions? If Davis and his Cabinet inspired every word and act of the leading Democrats of this State they could not have their devilish designs placed in a more perfect train of prosecution.

Why, when it is announced that one of our regiments lays down its arms a perfect howl of exultation goes up from these fellows. They roll the sweet morsel of news upon their tongues, and gloat over it when they see it in the newspapers.

Johnson, Sheahan, and Mahoney, who have stirred up all the mischief they can against the Government, are here, intriguing and plotting with George Francis Train, a specious and dangerous tool of the rebellion. He does more by one of his shallow and lying addresses, filled brim full with exaggeration and misrepresentation of all that is good and great, both in Old and New England. His attacks of the church and its ministers are particularly injurious and false. Train praises the Irish, and, no doubt, with a purpose. He desires to make them the tools to help rebellion. In all his attacks and misrepresentations of religion, it is curious that he has nothing but praise for the Catholic Church, the most despotic of all the forms of Christianity at the present day. Is Train a Catholic? If not, or even if he is, is he not doing this with a purpose, also? At any rate, he has been "cheek by jowl" with Johnson, Sheahan, and men of that ilk since he has been here. All these are commutative evidences to me that he is in the interest of Davis & Co.

The Democrats are crazy for an armistice. An armistice, they know, means acknowledgement of the Southern Confederacy, and acknowledgement of the Southern Confederacy is to be followed by an attempt to unite the Northwest with its destinies.

This is the Democratic plan, and has been since the commencement of the war. I so stated to you, writing from this place, a year since. The plan was matured then. In fact, it was matured years before, in the South, in the society called the Golden Circle. It is to be carried by the Democracy, if possible.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS

In the Senate an act providing for an amendment to the State Constitution relative to the two mill tax was unanimously passed.

A bill making an appropriation of over $300,000 for the completion of the penitentiary, was introduced and referred to the appropriate committee.

Two bills introduced by Senator Mack, appropriating the necessary amount for the usual current expenditures of the State Government were also referred.

A protest against any appropriation on the part of the General Government for the emancipation of slaves was adopted by the usual Democratic majority.

Senator Rodgers introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Judiciary to report a bill appropriating $25,000 for the erection of a monument, to be placed over the remains of the lamented Stephen A. Douglas. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

A bill allowing School Commissioners to charge one dollar for each certificate granted to school teachers, elicited a long debate in which most of the Senators participated, and which was finally tabled by the casting vote of the Speaker.

An act amending the charter of the University of Chicago was passed.

An act to increase the salary of County Clerks was passed, after the adoption of an amendment offered by Senator Ward, excepting Cook county from the operation of the act.

THE INFAMOUS BLACK LAW.

The infamous act to prevent the immigration of negroes, to which reference was had in my yesterday's communication, was read a third time, and upon motion of Senator Bushnell, recommitted by the casting vote of the Speaker, Lieut. Governor Hoffman, Senator Rodgers voting with the Republicans. A resolution was thereupon introduced by Senator Rodgers, and adopted by the Senate, referring the whole subject to a Committee of three, to be appointed by the Speaker. The Committee consists of Senators Rodgers, Ward, and Green.

This is a glorious triumph, and the State may rest assured that the bill, when reported by the Committee, will be stripped of barbarism and infamy.

Lieut. Governor Hoffman deserves credit for the manner in which he managed this affair, and Senator Ward, of Cook county, has on this, as well as on all other occasions, stood up nobly to the great principles of humanity and, indeed, Christianity.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.
COOK COUNTY COURTS.

Mr. Fuller of Cook introduced a new bill to-day for the reorganization of the Cook County Courts. It differs somewhat from the original. The bill divides the county into two districts.

The first district, which includes the South Side, that part of the North Side that lies south of the central line of Division street; and of West Chicago, that part that lies south of Van Buren street, elects two judges and clerks for six years. This is expected to be the Democratic district.

The second district is the remainder of the county, and elects two judges and two clerks for four years, afterwards for six years. This is the Republican district.

An amendment was offered and carried, that the judges should not get over $1,000 from the county and $1,000 from the State, and their fees as now. The old bill provided $1,500.

Sheriff and Clerks get the same fees as Sheriff and Clerk now get from criminal business in Recorder's Court.

Mr. Eastman moved to submit the law to a vote of the people, on the second Tuesday in March, but this popular sovereignty was voted down by the Democrats, Messrs. Fuller and Brandt voting with their party.

After the April terms of the Recorder's and Superior Courts, both go out of existence.

Fuller, in his speech, made a terrible assault upon the Judges of the Supreme Court, indiscriminately. He charged them with partisanship, etc. He said it was necessary to have a Court in Chicago where a Democrat would not be denied a writ of *habeas corpus*.

After Fuller had made his speech, he immediately moved the previous question.

THE RULE RESTORED.

Mr. Burchard (Republican) of Stevenson introduced a resolution, restoring the "three-fourths rule." The leading Democrats were prepared for it, and after a good deal of trouble with members of their party who said they did not want to "crawfish," they voted for the resolution. So the rule is now restored. This was a difficult thing for them to do; but they had made up their minds that they must do it. They had information of the proceedings of the Republican caucus of Senators and Representatives on Thursday night. It was resolved at that caucus to reinstate the minority in its rights, or immediately retire and leave the Legislature without a quorum. This is a great and well-earned triumph of the minority.

ZETA.

WHAT NEW ENGLAND HAS DONE FOR THE WEST.

A Suggestive Article to Western "Reconstructionists."

[From the Jacksonville (Ill.) Journal.]

We maintain that the West, and especially the Northwest, is to-day more indebted to New England for her wealth, her vast population, her immense net work of railroads, her chief canals, her oldest and best colleges, seminaries and schools, her noble system of free common schools, her institutions of religion, benevolence and charity than to any other section of the Union. Compared with New England in this regard, the Middle States have done but little, and the South comparatively nothing. And, in the first place, every one will admit that the present wealth of the West is directly traceable to the introduction and the operations of its railroads and canals. It is true that the natural elements of our wealth were here before, but they were almost valueless until they were developed by the opening of railroads and canals, and thus brought under the influence of capital, enterprise and skill. Such is true of Illinois and the other Northwestern States. And to whom does the West owe her railroads? Where did the capital come from to build them as well as to operate them? Did it come from the South? Not a dollar of it! Did it come from the Middle States? New York City excepted, scarcely a dollar of it was furnished by them. Did the West furnish the money to build the railroads? None but an ignoramus will claim it. The facts will support the assertion that there is not a railroad 100 miles in length in the whole West and Northwest, that was wholly built with Western capital. Western moneyed men have always chosen to invest their money in "land speculations," and never, with rare exceptions in railroad or canal enterprises. The State of Illinois herself undertook, more than twenty years ago, to inaugurate a great system of railroad enterprises on her own account, independent of the East, and the experiment was a gigantic and ruinous failure. The State of Illinois to-day owes the Illinois and Michigan Canal to New England capital and enterprise. That Canal alone has added hundreds of millions of dollars to her wealth, and laid the foundation of the greatness and wealth of Chicago, the commercial metropolis of the State. Without New England votes in Congress and the powerful support of Robert Rantoul, Jr., of Massachusetts, in co-operation with Senator Douglas in that body, the General Government would never have made the vast "land grant" to the Illinois Central Railroad, and which by one act, in a day, added hundreds of millions to the value of Illinois lands, and doubled the value of her future crops of grain and her droves of stock. The South was hostile in Congress to the Illinois Central railroad, has always been to all Western roads, canals and internal improvements, whether on our rivers or lakes. The South, too, was always hostile to a liberal policy of the Government with its Western lands, and was almost unanimous in her opposition to the Homestead bill, and to the Pacific Railroad bill. New England, on the other hand, has almost invariably, through her Representatives in the National Congress, for the last twenty years, voted for the interests of the West, and for all measures to develop and build up her greatness and prosperity. Her Representatives have almost invariably voted with those of the West on these questions, while those of the South and many of those of the Middle States have been arrayed in solid column against the Western interests and measures. The former class—those from New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania—were animated by a jealousy of the growing West, while the Southern members were by pro-slavery hate and sectionalism. Again, New England votes in Congress not only secured the passage of the Illinois Central Land Grant, but New England capital furnished the larger portion of the money, directly and indirectly, to build the road, and thus to open a magnificent thoroughfare of 700 miles in length through the finest, but least developed, portions of the State. New England capital has also very materially helped to build many other important railroads in this and other Western States. The Michigan Central Road in Michigan, and the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road in Missouri, may be mentioned as representatives of the class. As to the important benefits conferred by these railroads thus built in the West, through New England's generosity, enterprise and capital, there needs to be nothing said. It is confessed, that they have trebled the value of Western lands and farms, more than doubled the value of Western produce and stock, reduced one-half the cost of goods of Eastern and European manufacture, and brought millions of emigrants from the South, the East, and from Europe to help swell our population and develop our immense agricultural, mineral and mining resources.

New England benevolence and philanthropy have furnished hundreds of thousands of dollars towards the establishment and endowment of the oldest and best colleges and seminaries of the West, and many of them would never have existed but for these reasons.

Illinois College at this place, Shurtleff College, Knox College, Lombard College at Galesburg, and the Monticello Female Seminary, are examples in point of what the State of Illinois owes, in a great degree, to New England philanthropy and generosity. The whole West abounds in such noble examples. Who can point to similar monuments in the West of Southern munificence and philanthropy? Or even from the Middle States? In her earlier history the West had to depend for her teachers and schools almost wholly upon Yankee "school-masters" and "school-marms." Until within the past ten or fifteen years, it may be safely said that three-fourths of all the capable teachers in the Northwest were natives of New England. The noble system of free common schools, now so successfully in operation throughout the West, is borrowed from New England in all its substantial features, and not from the South or the Middle States. Its highest and best development has been attained, as a general rule, under New England teachers.

For religious and missionary purposes, New England has, within the past forty years, donated the West hundreds of thousands of dollars. She has sent thousands of her preachers of the gospel to all parts of the West. She has built and help build, by her charity and benevolence, thousands of churches in the West, and thus placed hundreds of thousands of people within the reach of religious instructions. What has the South done for the West in either an educational or religious point of view? Nothing! She has had no charity that she could well spare from home. The Middle States, especially New York and Pennsylvania, have done much, in both the above respects, for the West, but are far behind New England.

The institutions in the West for the relief of the Insane, the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, are all models of similar ones in New England where they all originated, and they owe their existence ever in this State to the activity and zeal of natives of New England in their behalf against Southern prejudice and ignorance. But we have said enough already to support the position, we assumed at the outset of this article. The facts we have adduced, undeniably prove that the West is more indebted for her present moral, intellectual and material greatness, prosperity and wealth to New England, than to any other section of the Union.

But we do not wish to be understood as intimating that New England is not dependent, in a large degree, upon the West for her prosperity. Both sections are mutually dependent upon each other for the attainment of their highest social, intellectual and material greatness and perfection. Their interests under the same Government and as common parts of the same glorious Union of States, have always been characterized by friendship and cordial good will. In attachment and devotion to that Union, they are proud to be zealous and honorable rivals. They are alike loyal to it, and proud of its history, and emulous of bearing an honorable part in the struggle to save and perpetuate it to posterity. Let those vile demagogues and traitors who would sow discord and hatred between New England and the West in "these times that try men's souls" be accursed. Let their arms be palsied, their tongues be paralyzed and their memories be forever damned. Their wickedness and infamy are immeasurably blacker and deeper than those of Southern traitors.

Senator Wright.

[From the Philadelphia Press, 28th.]

Hon. Joseph A. Wright, the late Senator from Indiana, who was appointed to succeed Mr. Bright, and whose term expired with the election of Mr. Turpie, is now in this city, on his way to the West. We welcome Senator Wright as one who has done great service to the country. He is a representative man. Attached to the old Democratic party, and high in its confidence when danger began to overshadow the Union, he spurned all affiliation with it, and declared himself to be for his country, and nothing but his country. This was his record when he entered the Senate, and this is the record that he leaves behind him. He has been in the councils of the nation for an exciting and important year; he has taken part in many grave and momentous questions. And he has so borne himself that, without committing his name to party or party creed, he gave the cause earnest and unselfish support. Mr. Wright is one of the few remaining Democrats that remind us of the party as we knew and loved it in better days, and he returns to Indiana with the esteem and gratitude of all loyal men.

Done at Last.

[From the Indianapolis Journal, 30th.]

We call the attention to two sets of joint resolutions which we publish this morning, one introduced in the Senate by Mr. Wolfe of Washington, on the 27th inst., the other introduced by Brown of Wells yesterday. One is a long, bitter and dishonest collection of causes of complaint against the General Government, leading to the main purpose of its preparation, the declaration of an armistice, and the other is a short, direct and peremptory demand for an armistice, and a provision for the election of delegates in April to attend a National Convention of all the States, *rebel as well as loyal*, to be held at Nashville on the first Monday in June. This latter is the end to which the other was directed, and we may look at it only. It simply and explicitly declares that this war shall end, and if the General Government won't quit fighting, the State shall proceed independent of the Government to make peace. In other words it declares for secession! Look at it, measure it, and weigh it well. It is the first bold step towards the object which these traitors have all along been laboring for. It places before the people of Indiana the issue Union or no Union. If Indiana can, while the Government of which it is a part is fighting for its existence, turn away from it, and make peace for itself, Indiana is no longer in the Union. This measure if passed will take our State out of the Union as surely as an ordinance of secession. It was meant as an ordinance of secession. You who have sons, and brothers, and fathers fighting for the Union, who have given your best and dearest to preserve it, you are called to a new effort, that all you have hitherto done may not be a waste of blood. Traitors at home have introduced into your Legislature a secession ordinance, and if they pass it you have accomplished nothing but your own ruin in by all you have done. They have taken advantage of the absence of 60,000 loyal men to push the State to the verge of secession, and now they are openly preparing to take the last and fatal thrust. They shall not accomplish it without as fight such as their cowerd hearts never dreamed of, but we must avoid bloodshed at home, if possible. It is yours to prevent it. Loyal men are not going to be legislated or driven out of the Government instituted by Washington into the hell-born horror of Jeff. Davis without a struggle, and it shall be one that history will make memorable for its terrors if not for its success. This is no idle alarm. We have seen the danger coming for a year, and warned the people of it. Now it has become precisely as we predicted. They mean to take Indiana out of the Union. They have never meant anything else. By this peace convention, and independent delegate plan, they think to do it without exciting the people by fears of secession. But the secession is *there*. Plain, direct secession. You can all see it for yourselves. Indiana once acting with the rebels in a convention, independent of the General Government, which this measure provides she shall do, there is no longer a Union for Indiana, but with those who have murdered her sons on every field from Texas to the Atlantic.

SECESH CORRESPONDENCE.

Inside Life in Secessia.

The following letters, among a host of others, fell into the hands of the Federal army at Arkansas Post:

"THE CHICAGO TIMES ADVOCATES SECESH."

DES ARC, Jan. 10, 1863.

DEAR SISTER: I feel almost ashamed to write to you after so long a silence; but you know a soldier has a poor chance to write, and we have so many other things to think of. This is offered as an excuse for not being more punctual—I will try to do better in the future. * * * * Gen. Haw received orders this evening to take up the line of march for Arkansas Post, where fighting is now going on. The command will leave to-morrow morning. It is about three days' march to the place. A telegraphic dispatch, received here this evening, states that the Yankee riflemen were within 500 yards of our rifle pits at the Post, this evening at 3 o'clock. They have their gunboats along, and it is believed they will soon have possession of the fort. I suppose we have 10,000 effective men there. Lieutenant General Walker and Brigadier General McCulloch each have a division of infantry there. These troops are Texans; all well drilled, and will, I think, make a good fight.

We have news of big fighting across the Mississippi, in which we were gloriously victorious. The Yankees have abandoned their attack upon Vicksburg. *The Chicago Times is advocating "secesh." There appears to be a general "muss" between the Northwestern and Eastern States brewing. Wouldn't it be glorious if they did get into a difficulty among themselves!* * * * * * * *

The boys are looking anxiously for Henry's return. I believe this command would prefer Henry to any other man living for their leader. I have heard a great many express themselves so. * * * * Maj. Byrd left for Texas this morning. Your Bro.

(Signed) J. H. DENNARD.

"THE SPEECH THAT THE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK MADE."

DES ARC, Jan. 10, 1863.

To Mrs. W. J. Gambill, Vine Grove, Washington county, Texas:

DEAR WIFE: I seat myself to drop you a few lines, to let you know that I am well at the present time, and in hopes this will find you the same—well and doing well.

I have no news of importance to write, only the boys are in fine spirits. *They think that peace will be made by next May.* I say, myself, they are right, *if their own papers tell the truth.* If we can just whip them at Vicksburg, I think we have got them. *I heard yesterday that the Governors of six States had called in their troops*, and I saw a speech that the Governor of New York made. He said that now was the time to make peace. For, he said, they would lose men and it would cost them a heap of money and *would still whip them*, and we would grow stubborn and would ask for more than we would now, and now was the time for them to make proposals to us.

I hope to see the day when peace will be made, *I wish it was to-morrow.*

J. T. GAMBILL,
Co. F, 21st reg't Tenn. Vols.

"GEN. BRAGG HAS TAKEN FORT DONELSON, NEW MADRID, AND NASHVILLE."

SECKERVILLE, McClennan Co., Texas.
[Postmarked Jan. 11.]

To Mrs. Rebecca Bibba:

DES ARC, Jan. 9, 1863.

DEAR REBECCA:—I embrace this opportunity of writing you a few lines. I am enjoying good health at present, and hope this may find you enjoying the same great blessing. I am glad to tell you that I have some favorable news this time. The army I so much dreaded in the northwest part of this State, when I last heard of it, was retreating through Springfield, Mo., on their way to St. Louis. So good-bye to that army, for this winter.

Gen. Bragg has taken Fort Donelson, New Madrid, and Nashville, and is stationed at Nashville with his army.

Gen. Price whipped the Federals on the Yazoo River. Gen. Breckinridge destroyed their army in Louisiana.

The Federals tried to capture a fort on the Mississippi River, below Vicksburg, *got three of their gunboats sunk*, and had to retreat without effecting anything.

The Federals then attacked Vicksburg, got gloriously whipped. Thousands of the Federals were shot, scalded and drowned, with a heavy loss of gunboats.

An exchanged prisoner has just left the house who tells me the Federals will soon get to fighting among themselves. He has traveled through many places in the North.

The Texans in and about Helena are giving the Federals thunder every day. *Prisoners and plunder* are coming into Little Rock daily from that place. Now we have the upper hand of them, and if we keep it the Federals are gone up Salt River.

I am still at the church on duty, and would be glad to hear from you. It is some time since I had the pleasure of perusing a letter from you. I blame the mail, not you, however. You know I think too much of you to suppose you do not write. Good by, my love.

THOMAS MORGAN.

Official Journals.

The following newspapers have been selected to publish the laws of the United States in the North West, of the present session of Congress:

Madison, (Ind.) Courier, Lafayette Courier, Quincy Whig, Springfield (Ill.) Journal, Detroit Advertiser, Lansing Republican, Milwaukee Sentinel, Madison (Wis.) Journal, Des Moines Register, Davenport Gazette, St. Paul Union, Topeka Record, Leavenworth Conservative, Santa Fe Gazette, Nebraska Advertiser, Omaha Republican, Yankton Dakotian, Dakota Republican, at Vermillion, Denver News, Central City (Col.) Register.

Coal Coming.

Over 1,500,000 bushels of coal is now on the way down the Ohio from Pittsburgh. It will be distributed as follows: Cincinnati, 542,000 bushels; St. Louis, 86,000; Memphis, 185,000; Louisville, 208,000, together with thirty pair of floating boats, containing 700,000 bushels.—*Cincinnati Commercial*, 30th.

☞ About the coolest piece of impudence we have met with, is the following from the Utica (N. Y.) *Observer*, Copperhead. Speaking of the recent disgraceful ruffianism enacted by Field, Gover, and other Copperhead ruffians in the New York Assembly, it says:

It is charged that Republican members disgraced themselves and their constituents by the exhibition of revolvers during the confusion. If this be true, the Assembly should purge itself of such men before taking another step.

☞ The Louisville *Journal* says: "We can have no manner of patience with those journals that are more shocked at the illegal imprisonment of one rebel in the United States than at the lawless hanging of a hundred Union men in the rebel Confederacy.

CATHOLIC SEMINARY.—Bishop Hughes has purchased the Troy University, at Troy, from the Methodists, with a view of making it the Central Catholic Theological Seminary for the Ecclesiastical Province of New York.

MARKED AS A COMMON THIEF.—John C. Breckinridge had one of his rebel ears shot off at the battle of Murfreesboro. Accident did what law should have done long ago.

☞ The "Graded School" building, in Sycamore, this State, was entirely destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning last. The loss is about $10,000, insured for $5,000.

DEATH OF A REBEL GENERAL.—The New Orleans *Bee*, of the 8th of January, says that Brigadier General J. K. Duncan, of that city, died at Murfreesboro, a few days before.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
BARGAINS IN
COLLARS AND EMBROIDERIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
RICH REAL LACES,
ELEGANT PARIS CLOAKS,
SUPERB DRESS GOODS,
NEW FURNISHING GOODS,
and an unlimited variety of goods for Holiday Gifts, just received by
W. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 & 169 LAKE ST.

$5000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-class real estate city security.
At a Low Rate of Interest.
[illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN
On Improved Inside Property,
Worth double the amount. [illegible] HIGGINSON & JAMES, No. 1 Clark street.

Wanted.

WANTED—A good Job Printer. Apply at McELROY'S Bank Note Engraving Office, Court Place, rear Masonic Temple.

WANTED—Board with unfurnished rooms, by two couple. Would prefer a private family. [illegible] Address "W. H. C.," Box 666, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—Male or Female, to engage in a highly respectable business, which will pay them in a way of obtaining, with no previous outlay in money, Gold, Watches, Silver, Treasures and "Greenbacks." Do good and get paid for it. Address C. G. R. HOUSE, P. O. Box 3263, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—A young man of education desires a permanent situation in some wholesale or retail establishment in Chicago. Is not afraid to work. Please address "C. J. P.," Box 834, Chicago P. O.

WANTED—A Bass Singer of [illegible] experience as leader of a Choir, wishes a situation at a moderate salary. Can give best of city references. Address "T. H. W.," Box 3602.

WANTED—A Book-Binder.—A good Finisher can secure a permanent situation and fair wages, by inquiring of E. A. PENNIMAN, at the Chicago Type Foundry, or by addressing A. C. SANFORD, Advocate Office, Racine, Wis.

WANTED.
TO HOUSE-OWNERS.
Wanted to buy, a moveable frame house or cottage, with about six or seven rooms, in the neighborhood of Clinton and Randolph streets. Address P. O. Box 3203, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents in every county, city and town in the State of Illinois, to sell an article necessary in every household, store and office, and of practical utility and economy. Very small capital required. Address Post Office Box 620, Chicago, or apply to E. N. TOUGEY, Custom House Place, third door from the Post Office.

WANTED.—The undersigned is in want of one or more good Architectural Draughtsmen. Should this notice meet the eye of any one looking for a situation, let him apply in person immediately. G. P. RANDALL, Architect, Portland Block.

WANTED—A girl to do cooking, washing and ironing. Apply at 8 Washington street, corner of Wabash avenue. German or Swede preferred.

WANTED—To Rent, a store on Lake street, between Dearborn and Lasalle. Address "C," P. O. Box 879.

WANTED—An Entry Clerk. Accuracy, plain and neat penmanship indispensable. Address "B D F," at the Tribune Office.

WANTED—For Cash, a good Horse, Harness and Wagon. Must be a bargain. Say where they can be seen, and address P. O. Box 1603.

WANTED—A Cottage House containing five or six rooms, West Side, south of Lake street preferred, or Union Park. Would purchase furniture and pay rent in advance. Address with particulars P. O. Box 2579.

WANTED—300 to 400 acres of Wild Land. Must be near Nauvoo and on or near the river, for which a fair price in cash will be paid. Apply to PETER SHIMP, 141 State street.

WANTED—To Rent immediately, a medium sized house for a small family, no children. References given and rent paid in advance. Address Box 4311, Chicago.

WANTED.—Three gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and board in a pleasant place on the West Side. References exchanged. Address Box 3181 Chicago P. O.

WANTED—An intelligent boy to learn and work at the Photographic business. Apply at Stoddard's Photographic Gallery, 84 Clark street, opposite the Court House. W. STODDARD.

WANTED—To Rent from the 1st day of May next, a good sized dwelling house with modern improvements, on the South Side, North of Twelfth street, by a prompt paying tenant. Address "D," P. O. Drawer 6260.

WANTED.—By a middle aged Lady, a furnished room, without board, in a central locality not over ten minutes walk from the Court House. Address "ELL," Tribune office.

WANTED—Entry Clerk.—Address P. O. Drawer 6462, in applicants handwriting, giving references and salary expected. O. F. C.

WANTED—To Exchange.—A Farm of 240 acres, within 50 miles of Chicago, and one mile of a depot and a large village, under a good state of cultivation, also good buildings thereon, for a stock of groceries, dry goods, wood, lumber yard, or for real estate in the city. Address "L. E. M.," P. O. Box 3676.

WANTED—Employment in a Dry Goods, Grocery or Hardware store, by a young man having a knowledge of either business. Would be willing to make himself generally useful. First class reference given. Address "J. M. S.," Tribune Office.

WANTED.
RAGS FOR CASH.
The highest price paid for Cotton and Woolen Rags, Old Paper, &c., &c., at 11 Lasalle street. GILBERT & PALMER.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE FOR CASH—A 20 foot Lot in the North Division, to be East of Clark street and South of Chicago Avenue. Address P. O. Box 553.

WANTED—A purchaser for a first class Manufacturing Business, with a capital from $2,000 to $3,000. Address Post Office Box 3416.

WANTED—A few good Canvassers to sell "Abbott's History of the Rebellion." First volume now ready. Address or apply to CLARKE & CO., Box 4151, or 124 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Information of William C. Ashmore, an insane man, now at large in the State. He is 36 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches in height, stoops slightly, has a timid and downcast look, and is connected, slow of speech, and reluctant to converse. Information thankfully received by SAM'L H. ASHMORE, of Oakland, Coles county, Ill., or at the Institute for the Insane at Jacksonville.

WANTED—For Cash—Building Lots and improved property in important neighborhoods, at low prices. Address L. SHEPARD, Box 3449.

WANTED—Agents in Northwestern Indiana for the History of the Southern Rebellion, by Samuel M. Schmucker, L.L.D. [illegible] Samuel Sartain Esq. of Philadelphia. For particulars address, C. F. [illegible], Publisher and Bookseller, No. 6 West Fourth St., Cin. O.

WANTED—A situation by a young man from New England. Store preferred. Understands Book-Keeping, and can make himself useful in almost any capacity. The best of reference given by a firm where he has been with the past eight years. Address Post Office Box 4281.

WANTED.—I wish to purchase a first class Retail Grocery. Those wishing to sell will state amount of groceries on hand, averaged sales per day, amount of rent, number of street, and distance from Court House. R. G. SMITH, Rochester, N.Y.

WANTED—Agents. To sell the New Book called the Incidents of the War; or The Romance and Realities of Soldier Life. [illegible] dollars a day can be made selling this book. Send stamp for circular. E. E. LANDON, Agent, 80 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois. P. O. Box 4423.

WANTED—Agents to canvass for the forthcoming History of the Civil War in America, by John S. C. Abbott, (author of the Life of Napoleon, History of the French Revolution, Monarchs of Continental Europe, &c.) Agents will find this a rare selling book. Terms liberal. Apply for territory to O. F. GIBBS, 124 South Clark street, Chicago. Post Office Box 3682.

WANTED—(600,000) more Agents to sell our new EMPIRE CITY and PATRIOTIC COMBINATION
PRIZE PACKAGES.
Most wonderful in contents; unequalled for money making; $15 per day easy. Send for Circulars. C. M. DUNN & CO., 124 Clark st., Chicago.

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 150 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box 3871. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance.

WANTED—A purchaser for a Newspaper and Job Printing Establishment, located in the busiest town of the Northwest. The circulation of the paper is large and continually increasing. The Job Printing and Advertising patronage is of the first class. Good Presses and Type, &c., in excellent order, and the establishment is making money. The whole or one-half interest will be sold on terms that cannot fail to please, and a better opportunity for investing in the printing business has never been offered in the Northwest. For further particulars address "T." 1891, Chicago.

WANTED—A desirable residence East of Wells street, North of Ohio and south of Division street.
ALSO:
Forty or fifty feet East of State street, North of Twelfth or South of North street, with or without houses.
ALSO:
Several residence lots West of Peoria, North of Jackson and South of Lake street.
Owners of such property can find ready purchasers by calling at the Real Estate Office of HENRY PENNING, 6 Larmon Block.

WANTED.—$75 a Month!—I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED—Persons wanting Male or Female help, for city or country, should call at Stewart Hamilton's Emigrant and Employment Office, 160 Clark street, M. E. Church Block, Chicago, or by letter—P. O. Box 1643. Care taken to supply families with competent persons.

WANTED—Agents for a New Letter Paper for Soldiers; no ink used, (see Suspension paper). Also, Clark's Patent Indelible Pencils for marking clothing. Take superscriptions. Samples and circulars sent free on receipt of twenty cents to E. F. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. Box 32.

WANTED,
FARMS AND LANDS,
In exchange for gold and plated Jewelry. Agents send and apply. Address, stating locality, &c. &c., JEWELER, P. O. Box 3239, Chicago.

WANTED—One good Agent wanted in every city, county and town. Constant employment given in selling newly patented articles in universal demand and of practical utility. Now selling rapidly. Only small capital required. We neither manufacture or sell counterfeit articles. We close stamp for circular and terms. RICE & CO., Chicago. Agents and Inventors, Depot near the Post Office.

WANTED—Agents. $30 per month and all expenses paid! We will pay the above price to honest and active men, or allow a liberal commission for selling the STAR SEWING MACHINE. Retail price, $15. We have agents whose commission averages $100 per month. Particulars sent free. Send for circular. I. C. JAMES & CO., Post Office Drawer 8939, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn-st., opposite the new Post Office,
SITUATIONS FOR DOMESTIC HELP.
No girl sent from this office unless she furnishes satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties can have situations by applying as above or addressing Mrs. [illegible], Post Office Box 3082.

SORGHUM WANTED by
H. W. BERDER,
No. 1 Ravenswood, or Canal street,
Near Madison Street Bridge.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Pianos.—A variety of seven-octave Piano Fortes, one second-hand, for sale at 128 South Dearborn street, at one door, will be sold cheap for cash or on time as will suit the purchaser. Repairing and tuning promptly attended to.
Also—One Corn Sheller, capable of shelling 2,000 bushels per day. Price $50. [illegible] J. PRESTON.

FOR SALE—400 Acres of heavy Timber Land, in Van Buren County, Michigan, four miles from South Haven. It will cut at least 100 cords per acre. This is a great chance for Wood Dealers. Price only $2,000. Apply to PETER SHIMP, 141 State street.

FOR SALE.—A large Merchant and Custom Stone GRIST MILL.
Water to run as much more machinery. Fourteen feet head.
Two 12 feet over-shot wheels, two run of burrs to the mill [illegible], with outbuildings and 90 acres of land.
I will sell the above premises low for cash or a small payment down.
LOCATION.—12 miles from Morrison, county seat of Whiteside county, Ills.
For further particulars inquire of Dr. W. W. WINTER, 16 Randolph street, Chicago, or
H. H. JACOBS,
Now living on the premises.

FOR SALE.—Water Power Woolen Factory, Saw Mill and Tannery.—All new and in good order, with 40 acres of land, or 8 acres of land, being the lower mills at Baraboo, county seat of Sauk county, Wisconsin. Original cost, $17,000. The power has 12 feet head, estimated to be sufficient for 20 run of stones. W. P. FLANDERS, Milwaukee.

FOR SALE—Rare chance. We will dispose of the stock, lease and fixtures of our well known and liberally patronized Custom Boot and Shoe Store, No. 77 Dearborn street, on reasonable terms. The business has been established ten years. Stock on hand worth from $2,500 to $3,000. KELLER BROS.

FOR SALE—The three-story and basement Brick House, corner of Huron and Wolcott streets. Price low, and terms to suit. Apply to DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS.

FOR SALE—10 acres of Land situated between State and Lasalle and Monterey and Buena Vista streets. Terms cash. Sold in lots of from two to four acres if preferred. To any desirous of erecting dwellings, or manufactories, this affords an opportunity, as the land is surrounded by rapidly increasing settlements. Also, for sale, several Lots in the West and South Divisions. Apply to GEORGE M. HIGGINSON, southeast corner of Clark and South Water streets, No. 1 Wheeler's Block.

ENGINE AND BOILERS
FOR SALE.
Engine 12 inches bore and 42 inches stroke, with band fly wheel, 16 inches face, 12 feet dia., manufactured by Hart [illegible], New York. Three Boilers, 42 inches diameter and 24 feet long, with two 12 inch flues in each. Fire front and fixtures, all complete. All in perfect order. Used but a short time, good as new. Will sell Boilers separate from Engine. Also, 100 feet six inch cast shafting, pillows, hangers and couplings. JOHN T. NOYES, 28 Market street.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH,
TWO NEW STEAM ENGINES.
One 18 by 30 inches—50 horse power,
One 10½ by 20 inches—25 horse power.
Each Engine has a fly wheel, heater, force pump, check valve and connection, all complete.
Apply to JAMES WARNER, 205 State street, or to SANFORD B. PERRY, 112 Washington street.

FOR SALE—One of the most beautiful, healthy, rural retreats, homes, farms—all combined in one—that has ever been offered for sale in the Western market. The property consists of 200 acres of rich, highly cultivated, prairie and woodland soil, with plenty of hill and dale in close proximity to the residence, and romantic enchantment to its attractive beauty. Much time and money has been spent in embellishing the property, and in erecting suitable buildings thereon. To a gentleman of taste, education and refinement, it is a desirable residence. It is situated within three fourths of a mile front, upon the bold banks of Rock River, and adjoining the City of Janesville, Wisconsin. As a Farm and a Residence

IT TOOK THE PREMIUM

At the State Fair. For a gentleman of taste, wealth and position, wishing to retire from the exciting turmoils and corrupting influences of a city life, to live as the God of nature intended he should live, this is, indeed one of those rare opportunities to surround himself and family a beautiful home that is seldom presented to man, more than once or twice in a lifetime. The peculiar advantages of this the only inducement that causes the sale. For particulars, address or call upon E. H. CUMMINGS, 183 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois, or upon J. W. STOREY, Esq., Janesville, Wisconsin.

To Rent.

TO RENT—From February 1st, 1863, to May 1st, 1864, the two-story dwelling house 296 South Jefferson street, containing eight rooms, pantries, sheds, &c. Rent, $250 per annum and water rent. Good city references required. None need apply without them. J. CLARK, 296 South Jefferson st.

A RARE CHANCE.—Grain Warehouse to rent.—A large Brick Warehouse, fitted expressly for the grain business, with elevating machinery and capacious cribs, driven by water power, having extensive corn cribs connected. It is situated within 60 miles of Chicago, with which place it has uninterrupted canal and railroad communication. It is located in an extensive farming region, and comprises every facility for the purchase and transportation of grain and produce, and for the transaction of an extensive and profitable business. To a good tenant, it will be leased on moderate rent. For further particulars apply to LEE & ANTES, 122 Lake street, Chicago.

FOR RENT OR SALE—The three story stone front dwelling 352 North Lasalle street, with or without furniture and grounds adjoining. Also, lots 18 and 19. Both dwellings having all the modern improvements with two-story brick stables, &c., in rear. G. S. HUBBARD, 147 South Water street.

TO RENT—New and second-hand
PIANOS.
A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at wholesale and retail. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, 107 Lake street.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE,
PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
Allowance made for hire if purchased. All kinds of Instruments repaired. Tuning promptly attended to. I do not rent to go into the country.
WM. H. PROSSER, 130 Clark street.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A suit of furnished rooms, at 64 Lasalle street, will be vacated tomorrow. Would any one like to occupy them? J. C. SHEPLEY.

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen can be furnished with board and pleasant rooms at 84 Adams street.

BOARD.—Desirable Rooms can be obtained, with Board, by applying at 142 Wabash avenue, between Madison and Monroe.

General Notices.

WANTED—Local Agents for AIKEN'S
KNITTING MACHINE.
For families and neighborhoods. Any woman can earn from $10 to $25 per week with it. It knits from 6 to 40 per cent. per minute—the same stitch made by hand. [illegible] It weighs but forty pounds, and is so simple a child can learn to use it. It can be successfully and with profit. No machine offers such profitable employment. [illegible] Price $50. (They can be made to earn their cost in thirty days.) For circular, with further particulars and terms, address (with stamp) BRANSON & [illegible], General Agents, 124 Lake street, Chicago.
Cut this out for future reference.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!
FOR SALE.
100 cords Mixed Beech and Maple, $6 in the yard.
100 cords Canada Hickory Wood, $7 in the yard.
Apply at 183 South Water street, Steel's Building.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Stolen from the subscriber, a single harness, with the exception of bridle. It is a brass mounted harness, has had some repairs, no crupper. Whoever will give information that will lead to the recovery of the harness and apprehension of the thief, will secure the above reward. JAMES GORMAN, on Walnut st., between Ruby and Lincoln streets.

TO BOOK BINDERS.
A Good Blank Book Finisher,
AND
A Good Blank Book Forwarder
CAN FIND STEADY EMPLOYMENT by applying immediately to JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, 122 Lake Street.

50 TONS TOBACCO—Of reliable and standard Kentucky brands, in boxes, half boxes and caddies; also, fine cut chewing and smoking of approved manufacture, in barrels, half barrels, &c., for sale at current rates by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 21 South Water street.

ESTABLISHED 1855.—Passage Tickets and Bills Lading between
LIVERPOOL AND IRELAND,
and any part of the Western States,
Via "Great Eastern," Steamship,
MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.,
Sailing Weekly.
Merchant's Line, Old Line, Washington Line and Black Ball Line, of Sailing Vessels, twice a week.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignments of Produce to Liverpool and Glasgow.
Sight drafts on Royal Bank of Ireland in sums to suit.
P. O. Box 4116. J. WARRACK, Agent.

HOOP IRON.
Iron Safes!!
WINDOW GLASS!!!
We have received new supplies of the above articles, for sale at lowest manufacturer's prices.
IRON SAFES we will sell very low.
ALSO—On hand and for sale as usual, at manufacturer's prices—
Shoenberger's Juniata Nails,
Shoenberger's Sheet Iron,
Shoenberger's Juniata Boiler Plate,
Shoenberger's Plow Steel,
Extra quality Berea Grindstones, &c.
W. F. CAREY & CO., Iron and Nail Warehouse, 51 to 57 River st., Cleveland, O.

DIXON'S CARBURET OF IRON
STOVE POLISH,
Is the best article ever produced for the purpose. Manufactured only by
JOSEPH DIXON & CO., Jersey City, N. J.
And for sale by their Wholesale Agents,
JESUP, KENNEDY, & CO.,
13 South South Wells street, Chicago
☞ Dixon's Black Lead Crucibles for sale by the Agent at wholesale.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
In the drawing of Jan. 28, 1863, No. [illegible] drew $100,000; No. [illegible] drew $50,000; [illegible] $20,000 [illegible] the first drawn prizes. A premium of 25 per cent paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for Doubloons, American Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

SLEIGH—A two seat Sleigh to trade for either Groceries or Dry Goods. Inquire of JOHN W. REID, Carriage Store on State street, one block South of 12th street.

VALUABLE PATENT.—The greatest improvement of the age, for manufacturing one of our most staple articles, for sale, or [illegible] State Rights left. For particulars address P. O. Box 1033, or call at No. 5, M. E. Church Block, Chicago.

STRYKER & CO.,
141 LAKE STREET,
Are now offering
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
WINTER CLOAKS
AT COST!
Comprising all the best styles in market.
Shawls of every description.
WOOLEN HOODS, SKATING CAPS,
SONTAGS, NUBIAS,
SCARFS, COMFORTERS,
ALL AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
To close the Season.
WOOL BED BLANKETS
At less price than they can now be bought for.
DRESS GOODS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
AND RIBBONS,
500 best styles of Balmoral Skirts
AT LOW FIGURES.
☞ The attention of the trade is called to the above goods.
STRYKER & CO.,
141 LAKE STREET.

SUTLER'S GOODS,
WINTER GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
CASSIMERES,
HOODS,
NUBIAS,
SONTAGS,
And the most extensive and attractive Stock of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods
AT WHOLESALE IN CHICAGO.
☞ Orders accompanied with money or reference, secure our best attention.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
72, 74 and 76 Lake street, Chicago.

78 LAKE STREET.
SKATING CAPS
AT COST!
Great Bargains.
DON'T BUY ELSEWHERE BEFORE EXAMINING OUR STOCK.
GRAVES & IRVINE,
78 Lake street.

FROM THE N. Y. JOURNAL OF COMMERCE OF JAN. 8, 1863.
HERRING'S
FRANKLINITE IRON
DRILLED.
The undersigned were present at an experiment for the purpose of testing the Drill-Proof qualities of a sample of Franklinite or Crystalized Iron left with the Manhattan Bank, New York, by S. C. Herring & Co. The drill-proof. The iron was drilled with a drill, five-eights inches in diameter, and was drilled readily in our presence.
WM. J. JACOBS, EDWARD PERRY, GILBERT LANE.
Brooklyn, Jan. 7, 1863.
A statement in yesterday's Tribune that the President and Cashier of the above Bank were not present to witness the Discovery of Mr. Herring's "Crystallized" [illegible] certificate. When that is answered Mr. Herring can learn where he may have "samples" of his
"CRYSTALIZED IRON OR FRANKLINITE"
DRILLED WITH AS MANY HOLES
As there is Space for the Drill.

HOGS, HOGS, HOGS.—We are now prepared to handle
LIVE AND DRESSED HOGS
to the best advantage. Parties in the country will find it to their interest to ship their pork to us. We will guarantee quick sales at the
HIGHEST MARKET PRICES,
and immediate returns. BATES, STONE & CO., 187 South Water street, Chicago.

Merit alone makes a SEWING MACHINE valuable. The people are perceiving that growing reputation [illegible]
That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only SEWING MACHINES of [illegible] practical utility.
There are 125,000 Machines in use in this country and Europe.
This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE A LIFE TIME.
It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.
AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of [illegible] per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor.
This is the only SEWING MACHINE in the world having the LOCK STITCH, REVOLVING HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT.
GEORGE R. CHITTENDEN,
General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana, Minnesota and Kansas, 126 Lake street, Chicago.
☞ Circulars may be had on application or by post.

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINES make FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same Machine. The LOCK, DOUBLE LOCK, DOUBLE KNOT and [illegible] which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric. Either or all can be produced while the machine is in motion.
They have the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION which enables the operator to have the work carry either right or left. [illegible] by turning a thumb screw.
Their motions are all POSITIVE. There are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can work them perfectly and without difficulty. They are NOISELESS, and can be worked where quiet is necessary.
THEY are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD, making five stitches to each revolution. They oil no dresses. Their STITCH is the wonder of all, because of its combined ELASTICITY, STRENGTH and BEAUTY.
Agents wanted throughout the Western country. With a small investment of capital, a profitable business can be readily established. For circulars and samples of work, address
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.
Salesroom, 124 Lake street. Post Office Box 1833.

THE OLDEST SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.
THE ORIGINAL
HOWE
SEWING MACHINES.
Invented in 1845—Perfected in 1862.
Signal reward to the great American Inventor. Premiums taken by the Howe Sewing Machine at the International World's Fair this season in London, England, where the
HOWE MACHINE
Took the Imperial Gold Medal as the first premium for excellency of Machine; also four Gold Medals as First Premiums for the four different kinds of work; also four Honorable Mentions [illegible]. Thus the Original Howe Machine, from which all others derive their origin, has established itself by taking five Gold Medals [illegible] World's Fair, where all the leading machines both in this country and Europe [illegible].
☞ Agents wanted in the Western [illegible].
Circulars, containing full descriptions, can be had on application, or send [illegible] Address
General Western Agent, 85 Lake street.

L. CORNELL & CO'S SEWING MACHINES, of all styles, [illegible] Wilcox & Gibbs, Parham, [illegible] Parr Double-Lock Stitch [illegible]

PRIME MALT BARLEY,
$1.30 per BUSHEL, 84 lbs.
Rye Malt eighty Cents [illegible]
P. O. Box 1309. [illegible]

Special Notices.

TO LADIES.—Mrs. O[illegible] years of practical experience [illegible] and Ladies who may wish to inform [illegible] obviate and alleviate the physical [illegible] to the female constitution. For [illegible] tations, address MRS. C. H. OSGOOD [illegible]

I. B. SEELEY'S TRUSS ESTABLISHMENT,
124 Clark Street, Chicago.
[illegible] Dr. Wilcox's Patent Artificial Leg [illegible] C. Seeley, 124 Clark street [illegible] warranted to give perfect satisfaction [illegible] pamphlet.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A
NERVOUS INVALID.
[illegible] NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, [illegible] New York.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN [illegible]

A CARD.
Deafness and Blindness.
DR. UNDERWOOD, oculist and aurist, [illegible] 134 Randolph street, [illegible] Chicago, Illinois.
[illegible]

STERLING'S AMBROSIA
FOR THE HAIR.
[illegible]

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
The best in the world.
WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S [illegible]
GREY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR [illegible]

CATARRH! CATARRH!
Seeley's Liquid Catarrh Remedy.
[illegible] Catarrh or Cold in the Head [illegible]
Office, 183 South Clark Street, [illegible]

A CARD TO THE LADIES.
Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills
FOR FEMALES.
[illegible]
Price, $1.00 per Box.
[illegible]

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.
Dr. Cheeseman's Pills.
[illegible]

GLAD NEWS FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
The Long Sought for Discovered at Last.
[illegible]

CHEROKEE REMEDY
AND
Cherokee Injection.
Compounded from Roots, Barks and Leaves.
[illegible]

Gas Fitting and Plumbing.
R. D. McFARLAND,
Gas, Steam Fitting and
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
54 Lasalle street, Chicago,
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES AND IRON PUMPS,
Practical Plumber,
And Manufacturer of
ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK
TO THE TRADE.
[illegible]

STRYKER & CO.,
141 LAKE STREET,
Are now offering
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
WINTER CLOAKS
AT COST!
Comprising all the best styles in market.
Shawls of every description.
WOOLEN HOODS, SKATING CAPS, SONTAGS, NUBIAS, SCARFS, COMFORTERS,
ALL AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
To close the Season.
WOOL BED BLANKETS
At less price than they can now be bought for.
DRESS GOODS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, AND RIBBONS,
500 best styles of Balmoral Skirts
AT LOW FIGURES.
The attention of the trade is called to the above goods.
STRYKER & CO., 141 LAKE STREET.

SUTLER'S GOODS,
WINTER GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
CASSIMERES, HOODS, NUBIAS, SONTAGS,
And the most extensive and attractive Stock of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods
AT WHOLESALE IN CHICAGO.
Orders accompanied with money or reference, secure our best attention.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
72, 74 and 76 Lake street, Chicago.

78 LAKE STREET.
SKATING CAPS
AT COST!
Great Bargains.
DON'T BUY ELSEWHERE BEFORE EXAMINING OUR STOCK.
GRAVES & IRVINE,
78 Lake street.

FROM THE N.Y. JOURNAL OF COMMERCE OF JAN. 8, 1863.
HERRING'S
FRANKLINITE IRON
DRILLED.
The undersigned were present at an experiment for the purpose of testing a Drill-Proof [illegible] ... [illegible]
Brooklyn, Jan. 7, 1863.
A statement in yesterday's Tribune that the President and Cashier of the above Bank were not present to witness the Discomfit of Mr. Herring's "Crystalized Iron" [illegible] ...
"CRYSTALIZED IRON OR FRANKLINITE"
DRILLED WITH AS MANY HOLES
As there is Space for the Drill.

HOGS, HOGS, HOGS.—We are now prepared to handle
LIVE AND DRESSED HOGS
to the best advantage. Parties in the country will find it to their interest to ship their pork to us. We will guarantee quick sales at the
HIGHEST MARKET PRICES,
and immediate returns. BATES, STONE & CO., 257 South Water street, Chicago.

Merit alone makes a SEWING MACHINE valuable. The people are perceiving that glowing representations are not merit. [illegible]
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The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE makes four different stitches on one and the same Machine [illegible] ...
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THE OLDEST SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.
THE ORIGINAL
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SEWING MACHINES,
Invented in 1845—Perfected in 1862.
[illegible]
HOWE MACHINE
[illegible]

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PRIME MALT BARLEY,
$1.30 per BUSHEL, 34 lbs.
[illegible]

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TO LADIES.—Mrs. Osgood, after years of practical experience, [illegible] ... MRS. C. H. OSGOOD, Chicago, Ill.

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THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A
NERVOUS INVALID.
Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, Decay and their kindred ailments [illegible] ... NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Kings County, New York.

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DR. UNDERWOOD, Oculist and Aurist, Operative Surgeon, 134 Randolph street, near Sherman House, Chicago, Illinois.
Dr. U. has devoted his professional life to Ophthalmic and Aural Medicine and Surgery [illegible] ...

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FOR THE HAIR.
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The best in the world.
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[illegible] ... GREY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR [illegible] ... (late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond.)

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Seeley's Liquid Catarrh Remedy,
A sure cure for
Catarrh or Cold in the Head.
[illegible] ...
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A CARD TO THE LADIES.
Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills
FOR FEMALES.
[illegible] ...
Price, $1.00 per Box.
Sold in Chicago by "General Wholesale Agents," [illegible] ... M. JEROME, corner of Clark and Adams street.
[illegible]

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.
Dr. Cheeseman's Pills.
[illegible] ...
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
[illegible]

GLAD NEWS FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
The Long Sought for Discovered at Last.

CHEROKEE REMEDY
AND
Cherokee Injection!
Compounded from Roots, Barks and Leaves.
The first in the form of a delicious syrup. The second as a healing, soothing, and emollient injection, removing all scalding heat and improper discharges. [illegible] ...
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PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
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Practical Plumber,
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ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.
TO THE TRADE
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All kinds of Revenue Stamps on hand now, and for sale at the
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Particular attention given to Collections.

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Six per cent. interest paid on Savings.
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Is prepared to do a General Banking Business, Buying and Selling
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Discounting PRODUCE BILLS based on shipments, making
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Will prosecute claims for Pensions, Bounty and Prize Money, Arrears of Pay, &c. [illegible]

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OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!
FOURTH ANNUAL SALE.
A No. 1 Baltimore Oysters 45 cents per can, are now being received daily at 119 Randolph street.
WARRANTED.
Country orders promptly attended to and at reduced rates. HENRY SANBORN.

Financial.
OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.
CHICAGO, January 6th, 1863.
The ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company will be held in Chicago, at the office of the Company, corner of Lake and Clark streets, on TUESDAY, February 10th, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the Election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be presented. A. S. DOWNS, Secretary.

Eye and Ear.
LONDON EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.
Corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, Chicago.
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Of the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, London.

EYE AND EAR.
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Oculist and Aurist, and Operative Surgeon for Deafness, Blindness, [illegible] ... 134 Randolph street, [illegible]

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SALT! SALT! SALT!—The Subscribers, AGENTS FOR SEVERAL OF THE
CELEBRATED SAGINAW WORKS,
Offer Salt in lots to suit purchasers, for immediate or future delivery, at the lowest current rates.
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1863.

LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.
A
Abell Fidelia A miss, Abrahamson Elizabeth mrs, Allen Catharine miss, Adams Wm E mrs, Allen Della miss, Anderson Ann mrs, Allen Betsey mrs, Apley H A miss, Ainsworth F A miss, Allwell Julia miss, Andrews Ellen miss, Abbott Cornelia mrs, Atridge Ellen miss, Abern Patk mrs, Armitage Elmira mrs, Abendroth H C miss, Austen Johanna mrs, Ackley Jennette mrs
B
Bailey Hannah mrs, Best L L mrs, Babcock D mrs, Bissell Jane M miss, Babcock Ellen mrs, Bird Alice miss, Baker S M miss, Blackford Rosaline miss, Bigelow Minerva mrs, Blanchard C K mrs, Blanchard H R mrs, Blackstock Susan miss, Barnett Robert mrs, Blake Caroline miss, Bartlett Marcia miss, Blackwell M J mrs, Barker Jennie miss, Bloomfield Mary E mrs, Bowden M mrs, Boylan Mary, Bowen Mary mrs, Boonerville Lib mrs, Boyd Alice miss, Bowles Bridgett miss, Brown Mary, Brackel Mollie, Brock Kate miss, Brown Fanny mrs, Bradford Nellie miss, Bradley Frances mrs, Brady Fanny miss, Brown E A miss, Buchanan Margaret miss, Burdick Hattie miss, Butler Emma miss, Bush A D L mrs, Byrne Jane mrs, Bush Mary mrs, Butler Helen Miss, Bristol T mrs, Brown Nina miss, Brown Rosella miss
C
Canter Sarah mrs, Caffery Mary mrs, Canter Sarah miss col'd, Collins Bridget mrs, Carey Margaret miss, Cole Fanny miss, Carter Sarah J mrs, Caffery Mary mrs, Carroll Mary mrs, Collier Jennie miss, Carroll Judy mrs, Colby Mary mrs, Carroll Rose A miss, Cooper L F mrs, Cook Nancy L miss, Carpenter Elizabeth mrs, Cook K miss, Cook Mary miss, Castillo Margaret miss, Conors Nancy, Cheesman Wm mrs, Conovan Ellen, Chaplain Elizabeth mrs, Conola Anna mrs, Chaddock Emma miss, Costello Kate mrs, Chapman Edward mrs, Corcoran Nellie miss, Chivers Martha mrs, Crapo Mary miss, Clayton Hattie, Crawford Mary miss, Cleveland Kittie miss, Crooks Louisa miss, Clyde J W mrs dr, Crysler W C H mrs, Clement Rachel mrs, Culver Clara miss, Cline Harriet mrs, Cutting Ella mrs, Colling Martin mrs, Cupp Mary mrs, Coffing J H mrs, Cuppe Mary E mrs, Collins Emma mrs 2, Culver Margaret mrs 2
D
Davis Anna E mrs, Dickenson E C mrs, Davis Emma miss, Dike Henry mrs, Dayton Kittie miss, Dickenmann Emma miss, Daggy Sallie miss, Dixon Mary A miss, Dalton Ellen miss, Dickson Ingabee D mrs, Davenport C M mrs, Dole Geo W mrs, Dater Nellie miss, Donegan Bridget miss, Darby Emily D mrs, Dollard Maria miss, Dayton Desire miss, Dodge Mary J mrs, Daggett Sarah E mrs, Dougherty Anne mrs, Deakin Lucy miss, Dougherty Anne mrs, Delight Mary mrs, Drummond A M J miss, Demster A mrs, Driscoll Ellen, Denison Ann mrs, Dooley Hannah, Dennison Cary mrs, Downs Emma A miss, Demron Mary miss, Dougherty Winny, Deyer Esther A mrs, Doughty Mary V miss, Dell Emma B mrs, Dunn John O mrs 2, Dillon mrs, Dunham H B mrs, Deitz F W mrs, Duvernay Ann mrs, Dietz J G mrs 2, Duffy Mary A miss, Dickerson Hellen mrs, Dunham S A mrs, Dixon Elizabeth, Dunham L H mrs, Dixon Jane C miss, Dunton Jennie mrs, Dinch Josephine miss
E
Eberts Rose miss, Elliott Hattie L mrs, Eastman Mary mrs, Ellis Annie, Eddy Ann mrs, Elliott T J mrs, Edwards Charlotte mrs, Ewer A J D mrs, Edwards E B mrs, English Gertrude mrs, Edwards Ellie miss, Emons Samanthe mrs, Eldridge Annie M miss
F
Fairfax Georgiana miss, Flint Kate miss, Farrell Mary O miss, Fox Allice mrs, Fay Theresa O mrs, Foster Sallie B miss, Fessler Lucy miss, Fowler Martha A miss, Farnham Z R mrs, Forrest Jennie miss 2, Farrar Addie mrs, Fortune Kate miss, Fecay Charlotte mrs, Fealy Catherine miss, Fennessy Ann, Forrest A Genett miss, Fitzan Lizzie miss, Forrest Anna mrs, Fitzgibbons Mary J miss, Forbush John mrs, Fisher Frances M mrs, French Henry D mrs, Fitzpatrick Kate C miss 2, French Frank mrs, Fitzpatrick Mary miss 2, Freeman Adella mrs
G
German Louisa mrs, Gillis Emily mrs, Gaylord C A mrs, Guilbert Isabella C miss, Garrity Nancy miss, Gilmore Fanny mrs, Garfield Catherine mrs, Gilmore Katharine, Gallagher F J mrs, Gilman Kate mrs, Gardiner Mollie E miss, Goddard Ann E mrs, Ganon Maggie miss, Goslin Rebecca miss, Gales Martha Jane mrs, Godby Charles mrs, Gale Clara L mrs, Gooby Elizabeth mrs, Gibbons Emma M E, Goodman Mary A mrs 2, Gillmore Sarah W mrs, Graham Susan F mrs, Gillmore Sarah W mrs, Grady Mary, Gillespie Hannah mrs, Groves Wm A mrs, Grovebeck A dr mrs
H
Hall Mary Jane, Hedges Maggie, Hall Libbie miss, Henlen Ellen, Hoff Carrie mrs, Hern H F mrs, Hayward Libble C miss, Henick Catharine mrs, Hobb Mary A mrs, Hickey Mary, Hagerman Mary mrs, Higgs Annie mrs, Hall Carrie D mrs, Hill Mary E miss, Hallagan Wm B mrs, Higgins Floyd mrs, Hansen Bertha miss, Hill Louisa mrs 3, Hanson Caroline miss, Hennessy B mrs, Hamilton Hannah mrs, Hill Harriett mrs, Hamilton Jennie mrs, Holbrook Rachel E miss, Hamilton Sarah mrs, Hovey Lucy A mrs, Hanly Bridget miss, Hogan mrs, Hanrahan Mary mrs, Horton Pauline miss, Harris Mary miss, Hovey Kate mrs, Harmon Catherine miss, Hopkins M L mrs, Harris Agnes mrs, Hughes Susan miss, Harmon Samantha mrs, Hughes Susan A mrs, Hatch Mary miss, Huntly Caroline F mrs, Hawley Amanda mrs, Hutchinson E mrs, Hay Mollie miss, Hughes Anne mrs, Henderson Sarah miss, Hunt Martha mrs, Heffernan J J capt mrs
I
Ingalls E L miss, Irwin Mary miss, Irwin Harriet A miss
J
James John mrs, Jones Ellen M miss, Jackson Hannah miss, Jones Rebecca miss, Joslyn Carrie miss, Joseph Belby mrs, Judson M M miss, Johnson Sarah miss, Judd James mrs, Johnson Eliza miss, Jenks Mary E miss
K
Kehoe Anna mrs, Kibbe Eliza P mrs, Kean Lucinda mrs, Kinnett Bridget miss, Kearns Margt miss, Kingsbury Mary miss, Kellogg Lizzie mrs, Klatt N mrs, Kelly Anna M miss, Kimball Fannie miss, Keelen Annie miss, Kirkup E capt mrs, Kelly Mary J mrs, Kinney Melvina miss, Kelsey Aaron mrs, King Catherine, Kellogg Artemus mrs, Kirwin Catherine miss, Kennedy Catherine miss, Kieder Ruth miss, Kelly Mary A, Kinett Mary miss, Kennedy Mary mrs, King Darla B, Keena Eliza mrs, Knowles Lizzie B mrs, Kenlf Ann mrs, Knox Mary B mrs, Kenney O J mrs
L
Lambert Helena M mrs, Lewis Della mrs, Laily Bridget, Lister mrs, Landis E dr mrs, Loomis mrs 2, Langam Mary miss, Lyons Ann miss, Langdon Sarah miss, Leonard Orville W mrs, Lawton Mary A mrs 2, Locke Mary A miss 4, Leavenworth Jessie, Lord Sarah miss, Lee Nellie miss, Luef Valire C miss, Lewis Anna miss 2
Mc
McAvoy Julia miss, McDonnell Alice miss, McClellan J J mrs, McGallick Josephine mrs, McAdam Ann miss, McGuire miss, McBride E M miss, McGery Della, McCrillis Georgiana miss, McHenry Susan, McCulloch Mary A miss, McNulty Ann miss, McDonald George mrs, McParland Mary miss, McDonall Mary A mrs, McMahon Hanorah mrs, McFarlane C A mrs, McGrath Mary miss
M
Mack Ellen miss, Mills Margaret Jane mrs, Madden mrs, Miller Hattie Brown mrs, Madison Ema miss, Miller H E mrs, Manchester Mary miss, Mitchell Mary E miss, Mahar Hannah miss, Miller Frank miss, Mahan Louisa B miss, Monroe Calina E mrs, Mahony T mrs 2, Montgomery Mollie mrs, Mahan Ann E mrs, Morton M miss, Maher Mary mrs, Morgan Mary miss, Malone Rachel miss, Morley Mary E mrs, Maher Joanna miss, Moran mrs, Marshall Jennie miss, Moody Amanda mrs, Mary Ellen mrs, Morse Bruce miss, Marsh B F mrs, Morrell Ellen, Martin Cornelia, Morton Ella miss, May Abby R mrs 2, Morgan Charlotte F mrs, Mason H G mrs, Morse Maggie miss, Mathers Laura E, Moore Clara E mrs, Meacham Martha M mrs, Moore Cornelia D mrs, Merrill Carrie miss, Moore Rosa mrs, Mercer Henry mrs, Mulvey Caroline, Miller J C mrs, Murry Mary Jane miss, Milroy Anna mrs, Murphy F F mrs, Milligan A A mrs, Murray Georgia M miss, Millford Mattie miss, Murray mrs, Miller Mollie miss, Muir John mrs, Miller Hattie miss, Myers Nellie miss, Miller Ellen, Mullin Margaret miss, Miller Ada C miss
N
Nash John mrs, Newton J B mrs, Naysen Sophia miss, Newcome Anney miss, Nash Rachel miss, Norman Michael mrs, Nash H C mrs, Nisbet Mary miss, Nathan Louis mrs, Nichols Mary L mrs, Nerceman Vilebia miss, Nickerson Sparrow M mrs
O
Oregan Ellen, O'Connell Ellen, Owen Alice A miss, O'Neil Margaret, Oltman George mrs
P
Pack Elizabeth, Phillips Mattie E miss, Palmer Ellen mrs, Phillips mrs, Packard Z mrs, Phillips C mrs, Parks Mary miss, Pickley Cathe miss, Parks Harriet mrs, Platt A B mrs, Patterson J L mrs, Pearce E mrs, Patterson E A mrs, Powell H N mrs, Patrick L F mrs, Powell Wm mrs, Patten Hellen M miss, Peastre Al-sia mrs, Perry Ellen, Poole Mary M, Perkins Melinda miss, Porter O N miss, Pratt Wm H mrs, Pollard E F mrs, Pease R B mrs, Porter Susan miss, Petrie Caroline mrs, Price A miss, Patterson Jane mrs, Pratt Jennie miss, Phelps Cornelia mrs, Pryor Jennie miss 2, Pierce Catharine mrs, Pratt C Fanny 2
Q
Quinn Mary miss, Quirk P J miss
R
Randall Lizzie miss, Richmond Maria mrs, Randall Wm W mrs, Richardson Belinda mrs, Rawson Clementine mrs, Rice Ellen mrs, Rembo Lucy miss, Riddle J D mrs, Reynolds Fanny miss, Roach Ellen mrs, Ready Bridget mrs, Robinson Mary mrs, Reed Lizzie C miss, Rogers Sarah mrs, Reed Susan miss, Rogers Sarah A miss, Reynolds Emma miss, Roberts Alice mrs, Reed Marion mrs, Rose Nellie miss, Reed Lizzie miss, Rosenbaum Mary miss, Rice Henry mrs, Rouse Mary mrs, Rice Susan miss 2, Russell Nellie miss, Richardson Emily mrs, Ryan Nellie miss, Rider Annie, Ryan Rose miss, Rider Almira T miss, Ryan Bridget M miss
S
Sayre Sarah mrs 2, Smith W D miss, Saberton M J mrs, Smith Charlie D miss, Satchel George mrs 2, Smith Josephine mrs 2, Sawenburge Mary J mrs, Smith Jenny M A mrs 3
Sawyer Wm mrs, Smith E M mrs, Seaton Catherine, Smith Frances mrs, Sherman Ellen mrs, Smith Jane C mrs, Scranton Amanda S, Snyder L miss, Seeger Mattie mrs, Stanley Julie mrs, Sedgwick Wm mrs, Stanbaugh Nell miss 3, Seifert Mattie mrs, Stewart John mrs, Seligmand Amelia mrs 3, Stevens M J miss, Shafer Cynthia mrs 3, Steele Lucy C mrs, Shelby Jennie mrs, Stevens Laura A mrs 3, Sherwood Carroll mrs, Stevens J H mrs, Shuster Emma miss, Stiles mrs, Sheldon Kate mrs, Sturges Mary D mrs 3, Shaw Charlotte mrs, Sullivan C mrs, Shore Elizabeth mrs, Shumway Maria mrs, Shaw Lizzie mrs 3, Sullivan Ellen mrs, Sheridan Sarah mrs, Sullivan M A O miss 3, Simmons A Eliza mrs, Sullivan Catherine, Simkins Rose mrs, Sullivan Mary miss, Simmons Nellie mrs, Swisshelm Jane G, Sigwell Ellen miss, Sutcliffe Elizabeth mrs, Sloman Sarah mrs, Summers Jane mrs, Smith Olive Jane mrs
T
Taplin Nancy mrs, Thompson Helen mrs, Tate Sarah miss, Thorne Charlotte miss, Terlemer Kate P mrs, Todd Ellen mrs 3, Taylor Mary mrs, Tracy Jane mrs, Taft Ellen M mrs, Tracy Bridget mrs, Terry Julia mrs 3, Terrance Lavinia, Taylor Mary A mrs, Tompkins Jennie S mrs, Tallisse mrs 2, Torrey F M mrs, Ten Broeck Ellen miss, Tright A W mrs, Tisdale Helen miss 2, Toll Caroline, Tierney Margaret miss 2, Tucker Linda miss, Thomas Frances miss, Tucker H E mrs, Tickle H G miss, Turner Ellen B miss, Thornbury Sophia miss, Tucker E mrs, Thompson M B mrs 2
U
Upton S mrs
V
Van Duyer Mary miss, Van Horn Kate mrs, Villiner Emily miss
W
Walker W C mrs 2, Wilbur Susan M, Walker Chas G mrs 2, Wiswell Elizabeth mrs, Walker Mary E mrs 2, Wilde Nellie mrs, Wallace Mary miss, Wilber Sarah E miss, Walker Hannah G mrs, Winston Ann, Walker C G mrs, Wilcox Carrie miss, Walker J V mrs, Willace S R mrs 2, Walers Florence miss, Wickham S S mrs 2, Wason Mary A miss, Williams R M mrs 2, Waring Lavinia mrs, Williams Mary E miss, Ward Abby, Williams Mary mrs, Weaver Fanny K mrs, Wilson Mary mrs, Weaver Emma C mrs, Wilson Cornelia mrs, Werlan Celia miss, Wilson Benj mrs, Wells Mary miss, Wilson Mary E mrs, Welbourn miss, Wood Walter W mrs, Wells M J miss, Woods Frank mrs, Walsh Mary miss 2, Wood S B mrs, White Ada mrs, Wood Elizabeth mrs, White Caroline mrs, Worth Lydia mrs, Whittle Abby A mrs, Wright Nancy miss, Walpole James H mrs, Wright Jane mrs, Wheeler Mary Ann mrs, Wright Cath B mrs, White Marion mrs

Initials.
Mrs. Sarah, 173 Indiana street.... "Josie."

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.
A
Atkins A R, Akinson Saml, Atwater J H, Ash Alonzo, Austin Geo W, Adams James, Atkins A A capt, Adams F T, Allen Wm, Amarath A A, Ackley E, Andruss W H, Aslings Chas, Adams Geo, Ames M T, Aldrich C C, Adams Isaac O, Austin Wm, Andros D K lt col, Arlin Geo G, Adams M, Alworth G W, Andrews Geo, Aldrich Lyman, Allen Eugene, Adams H P col, Arnold T H, Allen Elias, Adams J T, Annowel J D, Alterton F C
B
Barton Wm C, Bobb Abraham, Brown W M S, Barrington W L, Bell N, Bratton Joseph, Bacon W P, Belknap A L, Bruce J C 2, Bartlett Jno S, Bliss & Clark, Booth Joseph H, Barrett Jas H, Blair, Gray & co, Brainard John, Barney Jno F 2, Bell Napoleon, Brittan Jas C, Parsley F R, Bischoe mr, Brown John J, Barrett Jas H, Boshaw Louis, Brady James, Barron Jas, Blank Wm, Bonham James, Bailey Jas, Blommert W M, Bond Henry, Baxter J W, Belden Wm, Brinning Henry, Baldwin G capt, Biggs Jno, Bagges G, Bam T O, Burk'ey John, Briton Thomas, Barrows Geo W, Becker Joseph, Bromly Geo A, Barry Garrett, Booth Joseph 2, Bonelle Thos, Balmson Thos, Beverly John, Brewer T, Baract Geo, Best John D, Brodie G W 2, Barrett Geo, Bell J W col, Bosborn Thos, Barrows Geo, Beeson Jasper S, Brooks T H, Baker G, Bickford J, Brown Thomas, Bacon Geo M, Bock J A, Brown P, Batcheller S C, Birchler J M, Brown Richard, Barclay Danl T, Belden Horace, Bradford Eugene, Baldwin B J, Bell Henry, Bradley D E, Battle Edward, Bennett Henry, Brown Charles, Bailey Chas, Buckler Geo A, Brown David, Baird B P, Bent one, Bristol Charles, Barrett Converse, Bertram Peter, Burgess Wm, Bard C W, Brown C & co, Buckingham W, Barclay Henry, Brown Owen, Buell Wm, Barber Ambr, Brown B, Burchell Joseph, Barton Aaron H, Branson A, Buckanan J O, Barnard B, Brown Morris A, Burk Jacob, Bascom A D, Brown Patrick, Butler John J, Baker A Morse, Brockes Phillips, Byrne James, Bellinger G W, Bucken Wm, Burham James, Bellows Theo, Brooks A S rev, Burdick Frank T, Bennett Frank, Brooks Wm Z, Butterworth R, Bignall S L, Brennauer Louis, Butler Richard, Bender R C, Brown Morris A, Bushnell N, Berry Saml M, Brandhurst M, Barry Nicholas, Bennett E, Bronson John, Burpee A C, Belknap A L, Bonbismer, Burgoyne A C, Benjamin B B, Brigge W S, Butler B F, Belding Bros 9, Bone Wm, Brown Chas B, Beggs Alb, Bowker W H, Burdett C, Bell A, Brewster Wm, Burnap & Harvey
C
Carey Andw, Carey Thos, Conway Bryan, Chapman O M, Carrington Eugene, Colgate Ant'y, Cain Bernard, Carson David J, Curtis Jas, Cockerill Herman F, Carr Saml F, Cronin Michl, Chase M B, Carragher Patk, Crowley W S, Clapp L W, Caniton Patk, Crook Wm, Clark M Cass, Carroll Chas P, Curtis John, House, Canfield Patk, Conkright mr, Clark Wm 3, Campbell C C, Collins Michl 2, Clark Wm 3, Carver Benj, Conkey M J, Chase John M, Carroll Patk, Cole Wm, Chesley John T, Corkins Allen, Cauffer Wm, Clark John O, Campbell A, Coates Willie, Clark John, Campbell Alonzo, Cooling Wm, Church Johnny, Cooper Wm, Cochran John, Clark C, Campbell & co, Collins John, Chockley H, Cafner M, Cochran John C, Chapman Jas, Cornwell Van, Collins John, Cleveland Jas O, Cleve & Barnes, Cornell Jas, Clark Geo J, Corbett Wm, Cook J B, Clark H C, Curran C C, Cook Jos, Clancy Thos, Cowey J, Colby J A, Chapman Geo, Curran Jacob 2, Coyle Jas, Chalker Sanner, Cross A W, Campion Jas V, Chapman Sidney, Crankrite Wm G, Cook Jas, Chase Elisha, Curtis Gilbert E, Cook John, Clarke Chas, Curran Thos, Condon Jos, Cook C F, Crump Wm, Condon Henry, Chapman Dennis, Crotzenburgh, Comb Henry, Cline C & co, Emmanuel, Conly Thos 2, Clark Chas D, Cubley Edwd L, Combs Timothy, Chase E Thurs, Crawford D M, Coin Gill, Chase B, Crilly Danl F, Conry Thos, Chapin Adam, Crouse & Chasp'r, Colby Franklin D, Clarke Aaron B, Crosby David, Cook Christian, Caberry W H, Cummings A L, Collins Richd, Campbell mr, Crolley A M J, Comforter Patk, Casey Wm, Crossly & Whipple, Cook, Stone & co, Carpenter Jas, Cohen A, Colley Patk, Carlin Jas Jr, Coyne Owen, Craft Chas J H, Camp Henry, Corwith N & co, Clark W Ruggles, Callaghan Thos, Coman Bicknell
D
Delrose Peter, Davis Saml, Douglass J W, Davison Chas, Doe Richd, Dwyre Jas Oren, Darling C W, Divine Silas R, Dunham W B, Davidson C R, Dickenson Edwd, Dodge John A, Dirges Nathl W, Davis Ebenezer, Dunn Hugh, Dimmick Goodall, Dickinson Joseph, Dudley H C, Daniels Chas, Dalton Lewis, Dodd Henry, Davis Ned, Dickson W H, Doane Thos H, DeClercy & Dow, Davidson Chas, Doig G-o F, Delano Jas, Dilman Wm F, Dyche Geo F, Dixon John, Dickerman John, Duzenbery S N, Dey J P, Doyle Lawrence, Dodd Francis, Dickson Jas, Dow Louis, Doud F, Dinan Jas, Dwier Michl, Douglass Fred, Daniels A E, Dwyer W H, Duckham Richd, Deal H, Dunston W J, Duncan Robt, DaLee V B, Dullam W H, Dodge David, Davis Geo S, Dorchester J C, Duffy D G, Dixon Thos L or, Drury John H, Devine Patk, Dixon Jas W, Dupee Jon Jr, Dorr Cornelius, Dickinson Thos S, Doren Joseph, Donaldson Andw, Dinnin B, Dawson John, Dunn Edmund, Dibble H E, Dunn John, Dow, Barrett & co
E
Enser H, Elliott Jas, Edder Alex, Ewer A J D, Easton Jno, Edwards Iddings & co, Eldred Henry, Ewer Jno G, Evans S R, Ebell A J, Ellis Geo W, Edgecomb Jno, Erickson & Kirkeley, Emerson H, Erskine mr, Evans H Clay, Evans E W, Edwards C G, Ebert Henry, Elliott O F, Eames H F, Edmon Jas, Earnshaw Ons, Eustie E M
F
Falle R, Fife Chas C, Foster H A, Farman Michl, Fitzsimons Patk, Frink Henry, Fenton L W, Fay A R, Faulks Geo, Fisher Wm, Fay O W, Forman F H C dr, Finch W L, Finkle & Lyons, Forsyth Thos, Farrell Wm, Fish A C E, Flood Edwd, Felker W S, Frank A R, Foster C H, Fury Jno N, Foreman Barnes, Foster Peter, Felton Jno O, Forsyth Mark, Flanders E J, Ferguson Jno, Freeman L, Flannegan Patk, Ferry J P hon, Freina W, Flemming & Conway, Fargo Jasper C, Fraser Wm, Fowler Almon, Ferguson H B, French Jos C, Flagg Ellis, Filmiger G M, Furbeck Jno H, Fralboth Geo, Fallis S W, Ford Jno, Flynn Edwd, Fairbanks Geo, Fynan Jas, Foster A, Farr R F, Fox Jno, Freeman C P cap, Faulkin D J, Flowers J A, Freeman Bros, Fanning Pat, Foster J P
G
Gillett M C, Gifford A E, Gurnee Geo W, Garrett T, Geary Owen, Groves Thos, Gantry M, Gulickson A, Grant Geo W, Gage Wm A, Garfield A L, Guy Geo, Gallagher Wm, Gove Robt, Griffin G M, Gazzagis Jno, Gridley L W, Goodrich H E & co, Garey Jno, Grovensteen & Hall, Gillchrist Jno, Griffith Alfred, Grady Wm, Gee Jno, Goodrich N E, Greenhalgh J R, Gibb Jacob, Graham A, Green G, Gardiner Jas, Goodjohn A, Graham J W, Gage J C, Gorman C capt, Griffin Jas, Gayle Uriah, Gorman Jno, Greenhalgh Jno, Gay Victor, Gould O, Griffin Jno, Garland T C, Griswold C B 2, Goodwin Wm A, Gleason Thos, Grant E C, Goff Jno B, Gibbs F, Guelm E J, Graham Wm, Galloway E S, Green F J, Grosvenor W B, Garnet Dan, Green F R, Gooding Wm, Guepie Patk, Goodrich F A, Green Wm, Gallagher Edwd, Graves Frank, Greenman W H, Gilbert Chas, Greene Sanford, Giddell C
H
Hamphen Jno, Hamlin Jno, Hughs Wm, Hamilton H E & co, Hanson C W, Hopkins Wm, Hamilton Jas, Hatch Harry, Hopkins Wm P, Hallock Isaac G, Harrington H G, Hobson E A, Hamilton Jas, Hay Henry, Holzel L A, Hartell H, Holly Frank, Hopkins Jno E, Hale Thos, Hittner Jno, Hopkins S S, Hammond Geo C, Hill Wm, Hopkins M L, Hazard Ebl, Hollup Jno, Holland Henry, Hadley Fowler, Hicks J P, Hewlett Jas F, Hayes & co, Hyatt Jno T, Hubbard S S, Hegarty E dr, Hinds F, Hubbard Jas H, Herb Chas, Hibbard B M, Hogan Jas A, Henry & Campbell, Hollister Henry, Holbrook Nathan, Hendee Geo, Hoyle Jno, Hooper Ansel A, Hamilton Robt, Hyman T, Hoxsie J C, Hagner Angrick, Hines Stephen, Hogan Jno, Harwood J C, Hyman Robt W, Holbrook, Hubbard W Aeo, Hill Robt L, Hoxie Jas R, Harker Walter, Hitchcock David, Hough Jno, Harris Jno, Hopkins C, Hull A B, Hard W, Hitchcock A, Hoeb D S, Harrington Mart, Hill Albert W, Howard C F, Harris C, Higgins A P, Hull A L, Hawley J B, Higgins H B, Holmes A S, Hayes Mich, Higgins J B, Howard Chas, Hayes Mathew, Hill Saml, Hale & English, Hadley L F, Herbert Jas J, Howard Patk, Hadley Owen, Harbor Jim, Howard Darrell, Haley Jno T, Hensey Jas, Hutchinson Chas, Harris & Bro, Henderson W J H, Hoitt Chas E, Harvey & Rawson, Henderson Jas, Hubbard D S, Hart D B, Hertel J W, Hubbard Eliud, Harris E A, Hartington E C, Hubbard E, Hanlon Reed C, Hettenschlim Stephen, Halladay Saml S, Harding E B, Hewlett Edgar, Hutchinson Thos, Hayden Rick N, Hencks Peter, Horan Thos, Hastings F, Hepples Paul, Hume Thos H, Hartwell B A S, Henry & Clark, Hood G F, Halket Geo, Howe Jno, Howe Geo F, Harwood F S, Hubbert Theo C, Hubbard D, Hatcher Saml F, Hedges Geo R, Hurd Samuel, Hardy C B, Howe Wm B, Hover Herbert S, Hatch Joel, Hall Geo G, Hammond S G, Hilton E L
I
Ingalls & Cady, Irish George, Ingersoll & Benson, Lewis & Mitchell, Ireland John
J
Johnson & co, Joseph Sam'l, Johnson Saml, Jackson C A, Johnson Chas, Johnson J W, Jewell prof, Jennings Chas, Jaynes D, Jones David B, Jacklin Robert, Johnson J H, Johnson Chas H
K
Kent A, Keating Thos B, Kenyon John W, Kelly Andrew, Kemp N, Kehoe John, Kenyon A F, King & Harkness, Kellen John C, Keith Chas W, Kellogg M, Kinney John, Kelly Patrick, King James, Keller John, Kelly David, Kendlin J H, Kilroy John, Killer B, Klipp J H maj, Kingsley F, Kellogg B F, Keating Thos B, Kinnan Kenny, Kelley Edward capt, Kelley Dr, Keith A L capt 2, Knott M, Kincade mr, Kinkelia M A, Knowles F F, Kirby Jas & co, Kinnie W F, Keegan Geo, Kirby M J, Kinsie H, Kenney Theo, Krets John, Keenan John C, Kinsey T
L
Lewis & Reynolds, Lamb Francis 2, Lyons James R, Lander Burt G, Lodell Frank, Lynch James 2, Langworthy M, Law Francis, Law J G, Lamb L H, Leonard E, Lyon Judson A, Lamb W S, Laflargue R M, Lombard Julius G, Lavery Wm, Leahy Robert, Livingston John, Lofness W M, Lane Ebenezer, Lynn J, Leff Joseph, Lewis N M, Lightfoot John, Ley John P, Leoned Christie, Lugan Joseph, Leonard John J, Lockwood S, Longhurst Wm, Leon James, Lydell D A, Lynall John, Ladd James H, Lyons Edward D, Lyons Joseph, Lane James, Lippincott Edwd, Lynch Michael, Landon Jessie, Lindsay David S, Leonard Martin, Lee Geo H, Lyons Edward 2, Lyons Joseph, Ladd H, Lynch James, Lilley James, Langan Bartley
M
Mead A & O W, McDermott Jno, McDermott E, Mecher J S 3, McDonough Jno, McCabe Richd, Matter Saml, McMahon Richd, McDermott Patk, Metcalf Jas S, McCallum Wm, McElroy Robt, Meredith Josiah, McDowell Jno, McDonald E, Merrill J A dr, McLaughlin Mark, McCarthy Dennis, Morrissey Jno, McCastlan Jno, McKay Danl, Macklin Jno, McGrath Wm, Mills Jonathan, Meehan Jno, McMillan Michl, McGregor Jno H, Mailman Jno, McKenzie Wm L, Miller Aug, Marillan Jno D 2, Bent, Mitchell & Bro, Magie W H, McDonald Michl, Miller B S, Madison Wm, McGowey H, Miller E A, Mann Wm F, McCalester Danl, Miller C M S, Magdwell mr, McCarthy David, Miller Thos, Macdonald W A, McDevitt Danl, Miller Chauncey, Man Leonard, McGowen Dick, Miller D & Case, McKeel M, McGilearth D, Middaugh Hon C, Meckle Lawrence, McAllister Frank, Mighen Henry, Mallory Benedict, McAdoy S W, Miller Unkson, Magne Allen, McYowen S W, Miller R B, Maconlin B, McDonald G W, Miller S E, Merkling & Kelly, Hess, Miller S H, Magraw Wm S, McCarty Timothy, Mirtle S R, Maxey Chas, McNair G D, Meloy Jno B, Bent, McFarland Gard, Mill Jno H, Milton Warren, McMakin Thos, Mitchell Wm jr, Maloney Patk, McCoy Jas C, Mills Wm, Marsh Oliver, McHannah Jas C, Mondon Paul, Myers & Palmer, McCanna Jas C, monsieur, Makin Peter, McAlley Jas S, Milles Warren, May Fredk H, McKinsie J P, Moore A B & Bro 2, Marston Fred W, sergt, Morris R B 3, Mahan E Robt, McElroy James, Morris C F, Maher Richd, McDonald James, Morris & Co, Mangigan Ewd, McSenthen Frank, Morrisey Jas, Merrill S S, McFarland N S, Mogan Patk, Metah Randlear, McDonald Ewd, Munch Chas M, Marshall S P, McClure Barnard, Moore David, Mack Thos, McCullough, Murphy Dennis, Mason Geo, Champion & Co, Moran Rodges, Matthew Geo W, McAubee B P, Morgan Saml, Martin T W, McCabe &, Morris Geo, Martin Gershom, Hughes, Mocklee Jas, Marsh Jas C, McLerie Patk, Montgomery C W, Meeker J B, McNamee Phillip, Montgomery J H, Merrill Jas A dr, McGuinn Patk, Murphy Jeremiah, Malone Jas, McCarthy Patk, Murphy Jno, McCreery J, McMahon Thos, Moxon Joseph, McCabe Hughes, McGinley Patk, Moce Wm, McKelly mr, McMersey Patk, Mair Walter C, McDonald mr, McManey P, Morse L D, McCauly Jas
N
Noyes A & co, Nolan James, Neylon Peter, Neely W N, Norton N, Noble Chas, Noble John, Nyland Timo'y, Newton Prentis, Noyes J G, Nixon Thos, Night Chas, Noyes John, Noble G G, Newcomb S, Nicholson J capt, Noyes Geo M
O
Ohls John 2, Oliver Lucius, O'Flaherty Edwd, Otto Anthony, O'Connor Cor's, O'Neile Patrick, Osgood capt, O'Hara Edwd, O'Tool Patrick, Onderdonk J D, O'Keefe Dennis, O'Keefe James, Otis C K, O'Connor John, O'Neile John, Ott M C, O'Hare Patrick, O'Malley Martin, Ostom Lewis, O'Callaghan Pat, O'Riely M C
P
Palmer Chas, Penfield H E, Pendleton S T, Parker Chas, Patten F, Peck Joseph W, Pitts Bernard, Perkins N C 2, Pearson Joseph, Polak Abraham, Pettis M H, Palmer capt, Prettyman N B, Phillips A S 2, Pratt Richard, Prentice C, Perry Nelson, Proutt George, Powers Patrick, Parsons & Farley, Pond Frank, Plumer David, Perkins Oliver, Priest Henry H, Pinches J A rev, Perkins N C, Post Ira, Pierce E F, Pendleton D F, Powell John P, Pratt Anson, Peterson Robert, Pearson Henry, Pike E H, Pullard & Dones, Pront Thos, Prendgrast R M, Phillips Louis, Powers John, Pettit Jas E, Peatie John C, Ponsonby Wm, Parrish S H, Parker Michael, Post S V W, Percy J W, Pa Delford Wm, Pitkin W F & AH, Paggit John, Purdy Rose W, Pierce S W, Payne James D, Phillips Robt 2, Pierce Jas R, Parker J G, Payne Chas L, Powell Jno F, Pemberton Jas, Peters Chas F, Petley Wm G, Palmer Henry, Peckham Clark, Preston Isaac, Parkhurst H A, Parker W, Pike E S, Phillips & Brod H, Pearsolle Jno R, Potter & Ackerly
Q
Quirk John H, Quill Dennis, Quilty Patrick, Quinlan Patrick
R
Reno capt, Reel Nichols, Robbins E S, Reynolds Chas E, Richardson M, Rosewell H C 2, Reid Chas, Riddle J S, Robbins E S, Randolph C E, Rice B F capt, Roxford L A, Ralfe W, Richardson H W, Rourk Danl O, Richardson Wm, Richards Geo J, Roberts Saml Dav, Rhoads Wm K, Reifsneider W, Rogan Patrick 2, Richards W, Rawson J D, Russell Benj, Rice James, Randolph Caleb, Robinson B W, Roxford Hiram, Randall J R, Roberts R F, Rand Jas M 2, Rine Thos, Rogers John T, Randall Jas, Ralph Patrick, Roberts James, Remmington J M, Reed Fisher 2, Ros Gray J, Renn John M, Riley capt, Roberts Geo R, Reid John, Rowe Jacob, Robinson G F, Ripley C J H, Roah Jas R, Robinson E L, Raymond Edwd, Rutherford J P, Rosch Wm, Ransom Jno H, Rogerson J E, Rown Jacob, Rice Elijah, Rowe J J 2, Russell Joseph, Ritchie Robt, Root J S, Rose John, Reddick Alexander, Rounsewell G 2, Russell John M, Ripley E H capt, Robert T T, Rodgers John T, Reilly Omey, Russell Geo P, Rogers Wm B, Ruby mr, Robinson & Tuttle
S
Stratton O, Smith Marcus, Sommas Wm H, Smith Aaron, Spencely John, Sweeting Wm B, Shafer John, St Clair Joel, Sage Mr, Schram N B, Smith J W capt, Small John H, Shelby Wm H, Smith J D, Stevens John S, Salter Jas J, Sperry J C, Sutter Jos, Salisbury S, Sinnott Mich, Stanton Geo W, Shear Chas S, Simpson N S, Stang Edwd K, Shields Joseph, Stock F J, Siles Wm, Shourds Chas, Smith G M capt, Snyder Theodore, Sanborn Frank, Scott Andrew, Soule Simeon, Sloan J E, Seaman Chas, Smith F M, Stewart J H, Sewell A L, Springer F G, Styne J M, Steffer C, Sweeny Frank, Strickler Jacob, Summer Saml, Smith Saml, Stephens S M, Sawyer R H, Smith Emery P, Steele H S, Sheeby Edmund, Snow E M, Swisshelm Henry, Scally Robt, Skinner E M, Summers Geo, Savage Richd, Simon Felix, Stood George, Scott Fred, Smith Jos, Stenger H, Saunders F, Stewart Oliver, Steele G A, Shannon L, Shelly D G, Sumner Thos M, Shay M T, Schneider A G, Stuart T H, Shay Laurence, Solloway D W, St Helen J R, Shattuck M V B, Simmonds R E, Shine Michael, Sangster Wm, Simmons Alex, Shepard J W, Shay W A, Smith Henry O, Strong D O, Scales Joseph S, Simonds Phillip, Stafford Chas dr, Savage John, Snyder C F, Stanson Chas W, Sand James, Simmons capt, Stiles David L, Seward J M, Stiles E S, Scoville & Thompson, Secor J W, Smith Chas G, Smith & Co, Seward J B, Smith Perry 2, Sanborn & Webber, Scanlan Dennis, Sherl'n & Park, Sherwood & co, Solomon E, Smith Allison, Smith & Hoery, Snyder Fredk J, Stoner M Butler, Smyth Urpeon, Stevens Myron K, Spudde Walter 2
T
Temple J, Tomib Herman, Thomas Mr, Thomasson A F, Tobey Peter, Taylor Geo, Tracy S P, Tobey Henry, Trellman M, Thompson dr J A, Tredington capt, Terhune Jno, Thom Geo T, Thomson Bros, Taft J W, Thacha Geo W, Thompson Peter, Teufel Robert, Tremlen H, Truesdale A M, Ten Brook Prof A, Tourtleloott F C, Tyler Marsha A D, Tairim Chas, Tinris Wm, Talley Barney, Teal Peter Miles, Treat Reuben, Troxell B F, Tack Allen T, Truman R, Thompson J, Talmadge W M, Trousdall J M md, Telfer W G, Troup Jno, Turley Jerry, Teare Dr Jno, Tobey Joseph, Thompson B, Tourtlelloute L H, Toole Edward, Truman & Smith
U
Urquart Thos, Upton Wm T
V
Van Allen Corn's, Vangorder Elias, Viber John, Valentine C B, Vannatore T L, Vanstenburgh Wm Q, Vancoit E C, Vedeour Geo, Vickers Pat, Vickery H G
W
Wadley capt, Warner J A, Warner Henry D, Williams L L dr, Walker J W, Warrick Thos, Williams Chan'r, Weldon James, Warner Henry D, Williams D B, Wadsworth J D R, West Chas, Williams Wm M, West J B, Ward Patrick, Williams Price, Wemple J F, Walker S M, Williams C D C capt, Wodsworth Jno, Wellington C H, Wagner Jno A, Warne Wm H, Welch John P, Watson W C, Wells W dr, Welch J C 2, Wall Solomon, Wallace John, Welch John, Walker F, Warren L Q, Welch J B, Walker Frank, Washington W Q, Warren Lorenzo, Wells H B, Walker J S, Wadeworth J L, Warren Ed W 2, Whyte Michael, R doc, Weller H L, Whitney Menson, Webber Jacob, Walker Hiram, Williamson E, Wagner J & co, Watson B F, Wheeler R M, Wilmot Edgar E, White John D, Will & co, Wilcox Edwd, White John & co, Words D W, Witte A & co, Wheat Jacob, Wood J B, White A P, Wheeler Jabal, Woodall Wm, Wilson Alonso, Whitmore C E, Woodruff Wm, Wrisley A B, Wheelock H, Warner & Cole, Whitt C B, Wilisee S S, Wickersham mr, White W H, Wiskham T T, Ward mr, Wills W G, Whittier Smith, Wood & co, Williford Wm J, Witherbee L, Wood, Lawrence & Cornwell, Wilson Wm, Witherspoon S, Willard & co, Winchester Wm, Wills C W, White John, Willson John N, Wyman Anson
Y
Young Chas B, Young Nat L, Yates Jerome
Z
Zinn John W

Initials.
Garden City Lime Works.... C. R. B.... Tax Custom House Place.... A. M.... Exchange Office, 35 Dearborn st.... Box 4538.... Cash Metropolitan Bank.... Ed. Presbyterian Expositor.... Davenport Boys.... G. W. B.
Persons wishing drop letters advertised must affix a three cent stamp.
Office open for delivery of letters from 7 a.m. till 7 p.m. [illegible] ... on Sundays from 9 a.m. till 10 a.m.
J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

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BROOM CORN.—Always on hand and for sale, a good stock of
Broom Corn.
Apply to GEO. A. SEAVERNS & BRO.

BROOM CORN EXCHANGE.
We invite consignments of
BROOM CORN,
Have AMPLE STORAGE, make advances, and offer
Special Inducements
[illegible] ... HAPPLETON & WHEELOCK, Commission Merchants, 203 South Water street.

100 BBLS. REFINED CARBON OIL [illegible] ... E. W. BLATCHFORD, Lard and Oil Works.

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COMBINED
Opera and Field Glass.
The Latest Improved
AND DECIDEDLY BEST GLASS.
Superior to all at present in use.
JAS. FOSTER Jr. & CO., Opticians
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BARNUM'S "SELF-SEWER"
Saves the eyes. No binding. Guides the work itself. No basting.
Will make the fortune of any one going to California. [illegible] ... D. BARNUM, Inventor, at Cornell & Co.'s Sewing Machine Office, 123 Lake street, [illegible]

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Corner Clinton and Fulton Streets West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,
LINSEED OIL,
Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Litharge,
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P.O. Box 6148. E. W. BLATCHFORD.

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Pails, Brushes, Mats, Twines, Cordage, Tubs, Churns, Cradles,
Wagons, Chairs, Baskets, &c.
Nos. 15 Fulton and 203 Front Streets, New York.

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ANOTHER LARGE LOT OF
FRENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES,
Just received by
GALE BROTHERS,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, 202 Randolph street, Chicago.

F. JONES & CO.,
ABSTRACT MAKERS AND CONVEYANCERS,
No. 17 CALHOUN BUILDING,
OVER 117 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Having a complete set of books showing the history of the title to every piece of land in the City of Chicago and Cook County; [illegible] ...
FERNANDO JONES, Not'y Public Conveyancer, &c. S. W. SMITH, Attorney at Law.

NOTICE—Madam Andrews, Independent Clairvoyant, from Boston, Mass., can be consulted at 200 Madison street, between Wells and Market. [illegible] ... from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kuna will attend to the cleaning of Vaults, Privies, and the removal of offensive matter of all descriptions, [illegible] ...

Watches.
AMERICAN WATCHES
FOR SOLDIERS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
American Watches for Americans.
THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY give notice that they have lately issued a new style of Watch, expressly designed for Soldiers and others who desire a good Watch at a moderate price. These Watches are intended to displace the worthless, cheap Watches of British and Swiss manufacture with which the country is flooded, and which were never expected to keep time when they were made, being refuse manufactures sent to this country because unsalable at home, and used here only for jockeying and swindling purposes.
We offer to sell our Watch, which is of THE MOST SUBSTANTIAL MANUFACTURE, AN ACCURATE AND DURABLE TIMEKEEPER, and in Sterling Silver cases, Hunting pattern, at as low a price as is asked for the trashy Ancres and Lepines of foreign make already referred to.
We have named the new series of Watches, WM. ELLERY, Boston, Mass., which name will be found on the plate of every Watch of this manufacture, and is one of our trademarks.
Sold by all respectable Watch Dealers in the loyal States.
Wholesale orders should be addressed to
ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents for the American Watch Company, 182 Broadway, N. Y.

RAILWAY TIMEKEEPERS.—Especially adapted for army sales. [illegible] ... HUBBARD BROS., Sole Importers, Corner Nassau and John streets, New York.

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NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS
Hoop Skirt Manufactory,
And importer and dealer in all kinds of
French and German Corsets.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 30 South Clark street, (opposite the Court House), and 136 North Clark, bet. Indiana and Ohio streets. [illegible] ...
N. B.—We repair all skirts which we sell without extra charge, provided they are kept clean. [illegible]
Notice to Wholesale Buyers.
[illegible] ...
L. TRAGER, Proprietor for Chicago, New York Factory, 25 Bowery. Chicago Post Office Box 3123.

Copartnership.
WE THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm of
BRYAN & COLLETT,
For the transaction of a general COMMISSION BUSINESS, and are prepared to make Liberal Advances against consignments for sale in either Chicago, New York or Liverpool. Office and Store, 136 Dearborn St.
W. H. BRYAN. JOHN COLLETT.
REFERENCES—A. C. Badger & Co., Bankers, Chicago.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The Undersigned have entered into a co-partnership, under the name and style of BUCHANAN & ALLING, for the purpose of carrying on a general Hardware Business in the city of Chicago.
JOHN A. BUCHANAN, JOHN ALLING.
Late of Wells & Alling, Madison, Ind.
Chicago, Jan. 1st, 1863.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of Williams & Houghteling, is dissolved by limitation. Either party will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
G. M. WILLIAMS, W. D. HOUGHTELING.
Chicago, January 5, 1863.

W. D. HOUGHTELING,
(Successor to Williams & Houghteling,)
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
[illegible] Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into a co-partnership [illegible] ... MATHER, CLARY & CO. [illegible]
Chicago, Jan. 19, 1863. WILLIAM T. MATHER, STEPHEN CLARY, LUCIEN T. BARCLAY.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of [illegible] & TODD, is this day dissolved [illegible] ... JAMES TODD.

Storage.
STORAGE.
FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE!
Low Rates of Insurance!!
Good Reasonable Rates for
Lard, Pork, Highwines, &c., &c.
265 RANDOLPH ST.
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STORAGE.—Storage for 25,000 Barrels of Flour or Provisions, in a convenient location, with low rates of insurance. GEO. A. SEAVERNS & BRO., 3 Wheeler's Building.

Musical Instruments, Etc.
ARMY MUSICAL BOXES!
A BEAUTIFUL POCKET ORNAMENT.
A CHEERFUL COMPANION FOR THE SOLDIER.
[illegible] ...
SAMUEL F. SCHAPPER & CO., Corner Broadway and [illegible], New York.

FIRST PREMIUM,
GOLD MEDAL.
PIANO-FORTES
For sale and to rent, at
99 South Clark street.
JULIUS BAUER, Importer of Musical Instruments.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
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Instruments,
99 SOUTH CLARK STREET.
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments [illegible] ...
Lowest New York Prices.
Post Office Box 5804.

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IMPROVED
MELODEONS,
WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 200 men, and finishing 80 instruments per week.
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87 FULTON STREET .... NEW YORK.
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Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. [illegible] ...
At all Industrial Exhibitions they have invariably been awarded the Highest Premium whenever exhibited in competition with others.
We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our illustrated Catalogue, [illegible] ...
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GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton st., N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake st., Chicago
Or either of the above wholesale agents.

Ship Chandlers.
FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,
SHIPCHANDLERS,
SAILMAKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
TWINES AND CORDAGE,
217 South Water St., Chicago.
Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices, Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Ropes, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.
Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,
SAILS AND TENTS,
TARPAULINGS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, FLAGS, &C., &C.
Made to order at the shortest notice.
Landell or Sibley Tent.
HAGAN'S & SONS
PATENT HOIST WHEEL
PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.
GEO. F. FOSTER. C. M. HARDENBERGH.

Railroads.
1863. THE 1863.
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.
325 Miles Double Track.
In order to keep pace with the demands of the traveling public, the management of this road have added many improvements during the year 1862, [illegible] ...
THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM
PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA
(with close connections from Western Cities.)
All connecting direct to New York, THROUGH PHILADELPHIA, and close connections at Harrisburg for BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.
From Pittsburgh to New York, one train runs daily, (65 miles,) via Allentown, without change of cars, arriving in advance of all other routes.
SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM
PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.
Tickets for sale to Boston by boat or rail. Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines. Fare to all points as low as any route.
Sleeping Cars on night trains to Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore.
Baggage checked through and transferred free.
FREIGHTS.
By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri by RAILROAD DIRECT.
[illegible] ...
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

LIVE STOCK.
Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. [illegible] ...

Furs.
FURS, FURS, FURS.
IGNATZ HERZOG,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER AND MANUFACTURER OF
Hats, Caps and Furs,
132 LAKE STREET.
[illegible] ...
P. O. Box 2407. 132 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
LADIES' FURS,
GENTS' FUR CAPS,
Collars, Gauntlets,
Buffalo, Bear and Wolf Robes,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Buy where you can make the best selection at the lowest prices.
136 Lake Street.
I. C. MAYER.

Paper Warehouse.
PAPER WAREHOUUSE.
ROCK RIVER
Paper Manufacturing Company,
Manufacturers of and dealers in
PRINTING PAPER,
BOOK PAPER,
WRAPPING PAPER,
72 Randolph Street.
Having unsurpassed facilities we are prepared to furnish all common sizes of
Print Paper, Book Paper, and Wrapping
to order, and to manufacture on short notice uncommon sizes and weights.
RAGS WANTED.—[illegible] ... Address Rock River Paper Manufacturing Company, 72 Randolph street, Chicago.

PAPER.
PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF
BUTLER & HUNT,
40 STATE STREET.
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of [illegible] ... Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock.

Commission Merchants.
SAML. HOWE, COMMISSION MERCHANT,
143 S. Water st., Chicago, Ill.
[illegible]

TODD & DEXTER,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
145 South Water st., Chicago, Ill.
JAMES TODD. WM. W. DEXTER.

HAWKINS, SMITH & CO.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Dealers in
HIDES, WOOL AND FURS,
No. 11 Lasalle street, Chicago.

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
[illegible] ... 237 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

ALBERT T. EMERY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
And dealer in
Agricultural Implements and Seeds
204 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
All consignments promptly attended to and prompt returns made. [illegible]

CAMPBELL BROS.,
PRODUCE AND
Commission Merchants,
[illegible] North Clark street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 7881.
[illegible]

PENISTON & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
LIVERPOOL.
REFERENCES—Messrs. Page, Richardson & Co., Boston, [illegible] ...
HENRY MILWARD, 15 Lasalle street, Chicago.

WINANS, PEARCE & CO.,
COMMISSION AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS.
[illegible]

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
186 South Water street. Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain and Provisions, to be sold here or by WM. A. BROWN & CO., New York.
A. AKIN. J. H. HURLBUT.

MOULTON & CO.,
PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
[illegible]

T. M. TURLAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Dealers in Sorghum.
[illegible] South Water street, Chicago.

McCOMBIE & CHILD,
PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 11 Water Street, New York.
[illegible]
J. ALEX. M'COMBIE. D. ALONZO CHILD.

LEDUC & GIBBS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
[illegible]

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
[illegible]

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,
PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 128 South Water street, (Aiken's Building,) Chicago, Illinois.

FARWELL & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
[illegible]

MURRY NELSON & CO.,
No. 218 South Water street,
[illegible] ...
For a Commission.
MURRY NELSON. [illegible]

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO.,
EXCLUSIVE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of Pork, Beef, Flour, Grain and produce generally, No. 23 and 25 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
47 Broad street, New York.
Advances made on Consignments to the above firm by WM. AITCHISON, Jr., Agent, 163 South Water street, Chicago.

R. M. FUNKHOUSER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
234 South Water street.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 14 Lasalle street, Chicago.
STANARD, GILBERT & Co., No. 3 City Buildings, St. Louis.
C. J. GILBERT. G. W. UPDIKE. E. O. STANARD.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.
F. P. GRIFFIN. A. GRIFFIN.

RICE FAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 3166.
[illegible]

Bags.
BAGS, BAGS, BAGS.
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY.
No. 70 South Water st., Chicago.
Bags and Sacks
of every description furnished on short notice [illegible] ... SIMEON FARWELL.

CORN EXCHANGE
Bag Manufactory.
HART, ASTEN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BAGS!
Of every description,
157 South Water Street. 157.
MILLERS, SEAMLESS, GROCERS, FLOUR, GRAIN, GUMNY.
HAM AND FEED BAGS.
Second-hand bags always on hand.

R. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR.
[illegible] ... Office No. [illegible] Clark street.

REMINGTON'S ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS.
[illegible]

Real Estate.
FOR SALE—
An Improved Farm in Warren County, Illinois.
[illegible] ...

FOR SALE—Lands. To all wanting Farms—Large and thriving settlement of Vineland, [illegible] ...
Produces Larger Crops.
[illegible] ...

A RARE CHANCE.—The subscriber has for sale a large piece of Land [illegible] ... GEO. M. HIGGINSON, [illegible]

FOR SALE.—Lots, Lands and Houses for sale by G. M. HIGGINSON, 1 Wheeler's Block, [illegible] ...

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
[illegible] ... IN THE CITY OF DAVENPORT.
[illegible] ...
GEO. L. DAVENPORT, Executor, or JOHN F. COFFIN, Land Agent, Davenport, Iowa.

IOWA LANDS FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.—[illegible]

Insurance.
HERMAN FIELD,
PEORIA, ILLINOIS,
AGENT OF THE
PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Hartford, Conn.
(SUCCESSOR TO ROSWELL BILLS.)

THE CHICAGO MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company,
128 & 130 Lake street, Chicago.
Capital paid in and invested in first-class City Mortgages,
$100,000.00.
DIRECTORS.
[illegible]
Dr. J. W. FREER and Dr. E. INGALLS, Ex. Physicians.
THE CHICAGO MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.
[illegible]

HOME
INSURANCE COMP'Y,
OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE, Nos. 112 & 114 BROADWAY.
Cash Capital, ... $1,000,000.00
Assets, 1st July, 1862, ... $1,[illegible]
Liabilities, ... $[illegible]
ABSTRACT OF THE EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT,
[illegible] ...
CHAS. J. MARTIN, President. A. F. WILMARTH, Vice-President.
JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

Legal Notices.
HEIRS OF DECEASED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.—[illegible] ...

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Default having been made by [illegible] ...
L. C. PAINE FREER, Trustee.
Chicago, January 22, 1863.

NOTICE—To creditors of Henry HOWLAND & Co., [illegible] ...

THE UNDERSIGNED, Receiver of "The Artisans' Bank of the City of New York," [illegible] ...

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who have claims against the estate of John Keller, deceased, [illegible] ...

Groceries.
500 HLF. CHESTS TEAS.—A [illegible] ... PARSONS, PITKIN & HAMLEY, [illegible]

500 BAGS COFFEE.—Rio, Maracaibo and Costa Rica, [illegible] ... PARSONS, PITKIN & HAMLEY.

250 HHDS. NEW ORLEANS SUGARS.—[illegible] ... PARSONS, PITKIN & HAMLEY.

Military Goods.
BUCKSKIN GOODS.—The best stock in town [illegible] ...

MILITARY GOODS.—Swords, BELTS, SASHES, CANTEENS, [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1863.

THE CITY.

AN ALDERMANIC VISIT FROM OHIO.—The Columbus (Ohio) Common Council have it in contemplation to visit this city, before long.

MUSICAL.—The Philharmonic Society have in rehearsal the C Minor (5th) Symphony of Beethoven, which they intend to produce at their fourth concert on the 23d inst.

PERSONAL.—Capt. Otto H. Matz of this city has been promoted by Governor Yates to the rank of Major, and is detached to the topographical corps to the Department of the Tennessee. The Major has been with Major Gen. McPherson's command through Central Mississippi, and is at present on duty in Memphis.

Colburn's Evaporator for Hot Air registers, is just the thing to moisten the air in dwellings, rendering rooms more healthy and preventing injury to wood-work, furniture, pianos, picture frames from shrinking under the effect of the furnace heat. No sanitary agent has been introduced that promotes health better than this simple earthen evaporator. Apply at No. 50 Wells street.

STRAWBERRY WINE.—Many persons will remember those large and beautiful strawberries sent to this market last season, by Mr. E. Sims from Aurora. He sold some of his fine berries, but converted the greater part into Strawberry Wine, a bottle of which is before us as a sample of the remainder. It is recommended by the physicians of Aurora as the best article of the kind within their knowledge for invalids. Those wanting to purchase, will know where to send for the premium article when they want Strawberry Wine.

RETURN OF ANTROBUS, THE ARTIST.—Mr. John Antrobus, the artist of this city, (who, as our readers will recollect, resided in Carroll Parish, in Northern Louisiana, when the war broke out, and, being a strong Union man, was obliged to leave his family in order to save his life, and came to Chicago,) has just returned from a two months absence down the Mississippi to get his wife and children out of the rebel Confederacy and bring them to his new home. He has been entirely successful, his family having joined him at Lake Providence, seventy-five miles this side of Vicksburg, and they have now safely reached this city.

THE GALENA UNION RAILROAD AND THE CHICAGO TIMES.—As our readers are aware, Superintendent Talcott of the Galena Railroad, issued an order on Friday last forbidding the sale of the Chicago *Times* on that road. The order was followed up by threats of the *Times* of dragging the company into the courts, the Legislative Copperheads, and also very distinct allusions to mob violence. The Directors held a meeting on Saturday afternoon, and among other matters, the order of the Superintendent was rescinded. The reason for this action, as stated by John Wentworth, was that in his experience as an editor, he had never gained anything by an undignified fight with a skunk; that the *Times* were holding up their coat tails inviting the company to kick, and that for one, he did not feel disposed to soil his boots.

A NEW BILLIARD ROOM.—W. A. Durham, proprietor of the McGregor House, at McGregor, Iowa, has recently re-opened the Tremont Exchange billiard rooms, which have been re-fitted and furnished in a superior manner. The tables, ten in number, are of the best make, and present unusual inducements to the knights of the cue. All the appliances of the room pertaining to the game are first class, and nothing has been left undone which shall render the room a pleasant, quiet and agreeable one to all lovers of the game. Mr. Durham has been long noted for his skill and success in catering to the wants of the hotel goers. His efforts will prove equally successful in presiding over and sustaining a first class, elegant billiard-room. We advise our friends, who indulge in billiards, to give Durham and his fine billiard hall a call.

DR. HUNTER.—We would call attention to Dr. Hunter's letter on the cure of consumption which appears in another column. The *Home Journal* of New York, in a recent editorial notice respecting Dr. Hunter says:

"He is a thoroughly educated physician, and is capable of treating all ailments alike. The doctor, however, devotes his entire attention to throat and lung diseases and the cure of consumption. Of our own personal knowledge, we know of some cases that he has treated successfully, and we are assured that all who have placed themselves under his practice speak of him in the highest terms. The public is doubtless benefitted by his communication to the press. They contain rare and valuable information for the invalid. We have no hesitation in recommending Dr. Hunter to those who may need his assistance."

And the New York Daily *Tribune*, lately commenting on Dr. Hunter's letters, says:—

"The fact that their author is a regular and thoroughly educated physician does not give those letters their value—that is founded on their combination of medical knowledge and learning with practical common sense—a quality which commends itself to the judgment of all who possess it. We solicit the especial attention of those interested, to the letter in this paper, proving that Consumption, though a dangerous, is a curable disease, yielding to skillful and judicious treatment, like most, if not all others. We think few can read this, and resist the conviction that its author speaks from knowledge."

ARREST OF A POST OFFICE CLERK

Charge of Opening Letters—The Accused Held in $1,500 Bail for Further Examination Before U. S. Commissioner Hoyne.

James Gernon, the foreman of the Western room in the Chicago Post Office, was arrested by Deputy Marshal Frank, on Saturday, on the complaint of Judge Sloan, Special Agent, charging him with opening letters passing through his hands, and was brought before U. S. Commissioner Hoyne, Saturday afternoon, for examination. The affidavit upon which the warrant was issued by the Commissioner, is as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, } ss.

Rush B. Sloan, esq., being duly sworn, deposes and says that James Gernon, a person employed in the Post Office Department of the United States, on or about the 28th of January, 1863, did unlawfully open a letter or packet which came into his possession, or with which he was entrusted, and intended to be conveyed by post.

RUSH B. SLOAN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 31st day of January, 1863. F. A. HOYNE, U. S. Com.

The accused appeared for examination, accompanied by his counsel, Robert Hervey, esq., U. S. District Attorney Larned appearing for the Government. DeWitt Judson was the first witness called for the Government. He testified that he had been an employee of the Post Office for two years, during which time he had known the defendant. The witness was shown a letter enclosed in an envelope, the back of which had been torn and re-sealed, addressed "Mr. Robert Car Scaddin, Chicago, Ill.," and identified it as one he had found in the Chicago box, after it had passed through the defendant's hands, with the back of the envelope wet and damp and evidently torn. He had before seen defendant with letters in his possession which looked as if they had been handled in some unusual manner, and had had his attention called to the fact, but hoped it was a mistake, as the charge was a serious one. The witness examined a second letter, addressed "Mr. Conrad Beck, Des Moines, Polk county, Iowa," and testified that he first saw it at half past 2 o'clock Saturday morning. Witness described the actions of the accused and said that he saw the letter in his hands. He saw him wet the back of the letter twice, and manipulate it several times, and afterwards found the letter in the Iowa case with the appearance of having been broken open and again sealed up.

Upon the cross examination by Mr. Hervey, the witness stated that he was subordinate to the defendant in the office. He had had a slight difficulty with the accused last summer in common with three or four of the other clerks, growing out of a certain order given by him which didn't suit them, but upon the re-direct examination, the witness stated he bore no grudge against the defendant and watched him on Friday night at the request of Judge Sloan.

After a brief examination of the Postmaster, as to the identification of the letters and their condition after passing through the hands of the accused, the prosecution rested their case for the present. The defendant was then held to bail in the sum of $1,500 for further examination on Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

The accused is an Englishman near fifty years of age, and has up to the time of this charge borne an irreproachable character, and enjoyed the confidence of the entire Post Office Department in this city. He is a man of intellectual attainments and scholarly abilities, and possessed of considerable means, receiving, it is said, in addition to his regular official salary, a considerable income from property in Minnesota and in England.

In cases of this nature, the law makes the penalty a fine of not more than $300, or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or both, as the court shall determine.

THE MARINE BANK QUESTION.

Full Statement of its Affairs.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.

The Private Circular and Statement of Hon. J. Young Scammon.

The stockholders of the Marine Bank and the Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Company, met on Saturday evening at the residence of Hon. J. Young Scammon, Hon. Wm. H. Brown in the Chair, and C. H. King Secretary.

In order that our readers may have a better understanding of the case, we print here the circular of the President of the Bank, dated December 25th, 1862:

THE CIRCULAR.

To the Stockholders of the Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Company, and the Marine Bank, of Chicago.

It is known to most of you, that during the absence of the undersigned, in Europe, from August, 1857, to June, 1860, inclusive, the Cashier and Assistant Cashier, unknown to the Directors, became largely indebted to the above-named institutions. The defalcations were discovered a short time before my return, and the resident Directors took decided measures to secure the funds thus abstracted, which would, probably, have proved to a great extent, successful, but for the rebellion, and consequent destruction of the currency of the State of Illinois, (which was based wholly on State Stocks, to a large extent, on stocks of the Southern States.)

Our institutions being large collectors and depositories of the circulating medium, found themselves in a condition on the commencement of the National difficulties in 1861, from which it was impossible to extricate them.

Nearly the whole of this circulation became so depreciated, that on the 17th of May it ceased to be used as a circulating medium. At that date the collections and deposits of the two institutions amounted to nearly $2,000,000 in this currency. It depreciated from 25 to 50 per cent.

Precaution had been taken to notify our customers, as early as 1860, that we would not be accountable for any other funds than such as we received, and our correspondents were requested to withdraw their collections, unless they authorized us to receive payment in the Illinois Bank notes. This notice was repeated in December and April, and it was the general understanding of ourselves and our customers, that we did not run the risk of the depreciation of the currency.

When these Bank notes ceased to be any longer current, very many of our customers freely accepted of such currency (or its equivalent in value) as was deposited to their credit, but large numbers refused to do so, and harassed us with suits and litigation, putting us to great expense, and compelling us to make great sacrifices in making settlements.

The undersigned has devoted himself unintermittingly to the settlement of these claims, and the entire indebtedness, except about $25,000, which is secured by State Bonds, of the two institutions, is now about two hundred and eighteen thousand five hundred dollars, all of which is held by the undersigned except about $94,000.

To pay off this indebtedness an immediate advance of money is necessary: the assets of the two Institutions are now valued at three hundred and twelve thousand dollars.

The Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Company was compelled to make an assignment on the 24th of October, 1861, to John M. Underwood, Esq., who has since given his attention to winding up the affairs of the institution.

The Marine Bank has made no assignment.

The available assets of the two institutions consist mainly of real estate; this is now valued at $170,100. If disposed of at forced sales, it might not realize that amount. If judiciously managed, and not disposed of at forced sales, we should probably realize considerable more for the same.

Of the other assets, $70,000 are in litigation but we entertain little doubt of a favorable result. Most of the residue are suspended debts, from which it is impossible to say how much will be collected, but probably something more than their present estimated value. Yet I cannot conceal the fact that the trouble, delay and annoyance attending their collection, would go very far to offset any expected advantage from additional collections.

It is the opinion of the undersigned, that it would be better for the stockholders to advance 20 per cent. upon their respective amounts of stock, either as a loan to the institutions, bearing ten per cent. interest, or as new capital to relieve the institutions from debt, and enable them to resume business, or to wind up without sacrificing their property.

The undersigned proposes to the stockholders that they shall severally advance to the Marine Bank of Chicago, 20 per cent. upon their respective amounts of stock in the two institutions, within the next sixty days, as a loan at ten per cent., subject to be converted into new stock, if all the stockholders shall agree to such advance, and if they should not so agree, to be returned to them with interest as aforesaid, as soon as the affairs of the two institutions shall enable the bank to make such repayment. Should any party be unwilling to make such advance, the undersigned will, on receiving a transfer of the stock held by such party, pay to him twelve per cent. of the nominal or par value thereof, in full for the same, and will hold the same for the benefit of all such parties, if any, as shall make such advance of 20 per cent. on their stock, if they shall elect to take the same, and pay the cost thereof and make the necessary advance, as before mentioned within said sixty days.

Should neither of these propositions be accepted, the assets of the two institutions will be offered for sale, for what they will bring in cash, the time and place of said sale being made known, as far as possible to every stockholder.

The undersigned believes that no risk is incurred by such advances, and that it is the intent of all that it should be made. He is extremely anxious to close up all the old matters, or to place the same in the hands of some other party than himself. The responsibility he assumed in taking charge of the institutions on his return home in June, 1860, has been both laborious and painful, and he is very anxious to be relieved from the same.

It is due to the undersigned and to the Directors to state, that not one dollar of the depreciated currency of the State of Illinois was ever issued by either of said institutions, or by the Directors, either jointly or as individuals, with the exception of said Cashier, and that our institutions were involved in a calamity for which we are not accountable, and in the bringing about of which we had no part.

(Signed,) J. YOUNG SCAMMON.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 25, 1862.

The first business in order before the meeting was the following report presented by the committee appointed at a previous meeting:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

To the Stockholders of the Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Company and the Marine Bank of Chicago:

The undersigned, a committee appointed at a meeting of the stockholders of the above-named institutions, held at the house of Mr. Scammon, on Saturday evening, January 24, 1863, to investigate the affairs of said institutions, and to report their condition, and recommend such action in relation to the same as would be most advantageous to the stockholders thereof, submit the following

REPORT.

It appears from the list of real estate, schedule of debts due the institutions, and statement of assets in the statement books of the two institutions, and the schedule of liabilities of the same, as presented to us by Mr. Scammon, Mr. Rogers, the Assistant Cashier, and Mr. Underwood, the Cashier of the Bank and Assignee of the Insurance Company, that the assets and liabilities are correctly stated in the private circular of Mr. Scammon, dated December 25, 1862, except so far as changes have taken place in the same since the issuing of said circular.

A fair valuation of the assets at the present time, if the same were to be converted into cash without delay, is, in round numbers, $300,000. They might bring a little more, or a little less. The debts, in round numbers, are $200,000—leaving a surplus of $100,000, to be divided among the stockholders upon a capital of $688,900. The committee, however, believe that much more would be realized, if the stockholders would advance twenty per cent. upon their respective amounts of stock, as new capital, and the Marine Bank should resume business as a permanent institution. They are of opinion that either the institution should be resuscitated with new capital, or be wound up without delay.

In conclusion, they recommend the adoption by the stockholders of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Directors of the two institutions be requested to make a call upon the stockholders for twenty per cent. upon the amounts of stock held by them respectively, payable on or before the 1st day of March next, the money thus paid to be a loan to the Marine Bank of Chicago at ten per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, subject to be converted into new stock, if all the stockholders shall agree to such advance, otherwise to be returned to the persons advancing the same, with interest as aforesaid, as soon as the affairs of the two institutions shall enable the Bank to make such repayment.

Resolved, That unless the stockholders shall, on or before the first day of March next, make such advance of 20 per cent., the Directors be requested to close the affairs of the two institutions without delay, and for that purpose, that they advertise and sell all the assets of the two institutions at public sale, at the banking house in Chicago, as soon after the first day of April next as possible, giving thirty days' notice, by letter, to each stockholder, of the time and place of such sale, so that every stockholder, or the agent of such stockholder, may be present at such sale, and that every stockholder, without distinction, be admitted as purchaser at such sale.

Resolved, That in case of such sale, the assets should be sold only for ready money, and the proceeds, after satisfying the claims against said institution, be forthwith divided and paid over to the respective stockholders.

Resolved, That we are unwilling to make any advance or loan of money to the Marine Bank to save the assets, unless the institution is to be resuscitated without delay, preferring to take the present value of the assets than to have the remnant of our stock subject to the expenses and vicissitudes of protracted delays and never-ending administration. We desire the institution to resume with new capital, or be wound up without delay.

Resolved, That the thanks of the stockholders of the Marine Bank are due and are hereby tendered to J. Y. Scammon, Esq., its President, for his careful management of the assets of said Bank, found by him upon the resumption of the duties of his office, upon his return from Europe, in the spring of 1860, and for advances made by him, from time to time, from his private funds, to pay and discharge the debts of the Bank, pressed for liquidation, thus preserving its credit and life, and shielding us, as stockholders, from our liabilities under the charter thereof.

(Signed,) S. A. SMITH, J. P. BROOKS, W. H. BROWN, } Com.

Chicago, Jan. 27, 1863.

After remarks from Hon. B. S. Morris, H. G. Loomis, W. H. Brown, and others, the report was unanimously adopted. The high character of the gentlemen making the report, and its unanimous adoption, ought to satisfy the public that the President and Directors did all that could have been done under the circumstances to protect both the interests of the public and of the absent stockholders.

Hon. J. Young Scammon then submitted to the stockholders the following statement:

THE STATEMENT.

To the Stockholders of the Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Company and of the Marine Bank of Chicago:

The affairs of our institutions having got into the newspapers in consequence of the statement, which it became necessary for me to submit to you, and enquiries having been made as to [illegible] I do not make the matter public at an earlier day, I deem it proper, in addition to my private circular of December 25, 1862, to put upon record a declaration of my action, and the reasons for the same.

When I left Chicago for Europe, in August, 1857, the actual capital of the two institutions was [illegible]. I resigned the duties of President and my salary to the Vice-President, not intending ever again to resume the labors of President, unless there should be a necessity for it.

During my residence abroad, which extended from August, 1857, to June, 1860, I had no connection whatever with the business of the institutions, and knew nothing about their affairs, except that I had been notified that the entire capital of $1,000,000 had been called and mostly paid in, and that their affairs were reported prosperous.

I had heard nothing of any trouble in either institution until my arrival in Chicago, in June, 1860, where I was met by my brother, who informed me of the defalcation of the Cashier and Assistant Cashier and note teller, and told that he had been requested by Mr. Loomis, who, in conjunction with the other Directors, had been ferreting out the affair, to see me, and to request me not to act hastily about the matter, and to postpone in what the condition of the board of Directors, to whom the defalcation had been made known, had thought best to be done.

I replied to my brother, that I would never go into the bank as President again, or have anything to do with its affairs. But on subsequent conversation with Mr. Loomis, and learning, as well as he could advise me, the condition of the institutions, I revised my determination.

Mr. Loomis informed me, that the deficit of the Cashier was $400,127.07; That of the Assistant Cashier $83,000.00; That of the Note Teller 14,000.00

Total $497,127.07

and that he thought the securities received from Mr. Carver would probably make good the defalcation of Mr. Carver. He said he did not know, whether they had done right in not calling the stockholders together and disclosing the matter, but he had been influenced solely by what he considered the interests of the stockholders and the public.

That Chicago had not got over the disasters of 1857, when so many bankers and individuals failed all over the world. He knew, if the defalcation was not kept secret, the credit of the bank would be so injured, that a run would be made upon it, and the Bank would be unable to realize from its assets in season to pay its depositors, and it would consequently not only be unable to accommodate its numerous customers, thereby crippling their business, but even to pay its depositors, thus creating a panic, and carrying down not only our institutions, but many, if not all the other banks in the city, and producing general disaster. The bank was then in good credit, doing a large and profitable business, which was well established. Its business was larger than that of any other banking institution in the Northwest. These considerations had induced him and his other gentlemen, to whom the defalcations had been made known, to keep the matter still, believing, that the deficit would eventually be made good, and that the business of the bank need not be interrupted.

I must either acquiesce in the action of these gentlemen, or take the responsibility of destroying the business of the Bank, greatly injuring, if not ruining many of the stockholders and depositors, and producing general disaster. I was neither prepared for the latter alternative nor to condemn the action of Mr. Loomis and his associates.

The defalcations were discovered in April, 1860. I arrived home in June, 1860, and found the responsibility of the business of the Bank in the hands of a committee, consisting of Judge Dickey and [illegible], and Mr. Goldsmith, the Teller, and [illegible].

As before stated, I had determined not to resume my position as President; but on looking into the matter, I found my services were needed, and, in my judgment I ought to forego any personal objection or feeling. I had been the subject to protect those who had placed their money in our institutions, to some extent at least, on account of their long acquaintance with, and confidence in me. Many of them were my warm personal friends, residing in the East, who have relied upon me, and who would think it my duty to do all in my power to protect their interests.

I was then clear of all responsibility for the misfortunes of the institutions. I knew that if I should go into the Bank again, and any misfortune should happen to it, I would be unjustly blamed. But I considered that my services were necessary, and that it was my duty to neglect no effort on my part to retrieve the condition of the Bank and protect our depositors and stockholders, and I consented—upon condition that Mr. Loomis would remain in the Bank and jointly give his attention to the business of our institutions, so long as should be necessary—to again resume my former position, Mr. Loomis consenting to this condition.

The defalcations, so far as shown by subsequent investigations, omitting some thousands of dollars collected by Mr. Loomis, which did not appear at the time the defalcations were first discovered, amounted to $517,888.63

Of this amount have been realized 152,416.19

Leaving $365,471.44

with many years' interest, still due, for which we have some securities, from which something more will be realized.

Among the securities turned out by Mr. Carver were his interest in four Illinois banks and half of another, in which he had invested between $100,000 and $150,000. These banks were secured mostly upon Northern stocks, and were, in 1860, worth probably $100,000. Upon the stocks deposited in those banks, Mr. C. was receiving $22,477.66 interest annually, and with the other securities, would have paid the defalcations in five years.

The institutions did a large and prosperous business in 1860, and in August of that year, when the dividend was paid, it had been earned, and the institutions were in condition to pay it; yet as we did not want to pay out any more ready money than we could avoid, until we should realize something more from the securities received from the Cashier, the Directors, and Mr. Benjamin Carver, (the largest stockholder, who owned about 1-6 of the entire stock of the two institutions) took their dividends in the stock of the institutions at par, which stock had been received of the defaulters for debt. When the dividend of February, 1861, was made, we still supposed the securities good, and our books showed we were in a condition to make the dividend.

I entertain no doubt that but for the political disturbances of the country, and consequent depreciation of State stocks, and the destruction of our currency, the securities would have been mostly collected, and the deficits in the accounts made good.

I have thought it due to myself and to the stockholders that I should make this further statement; and if the stockholders will now take such course in relation to our institutions, as shall relieve me from any further responsibility for their care and management, I shall be greatly obliged.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON.

After the reading of the paper, Mr. Scammon stated that the Marine Bank had never touched any Wildcat banks in Illinois or elsewhere. It had always and persistently fought them. It was established to be a specie paying Bank, and it had always done it. The only banks it had ever owned were those whose securities were turned over by Mr. Carver, and these being secured by Northern stocks, were considered among the best in Illinois. When he went to Europe, the Illinois Banks had out a circulation of only about $3,000,000; when he returned they had notes in circulation to the amount of ten or twelve millions; and the Wisconsin banks had out some five millions more. He was greatly alarmed and was not elected as a Wildcat member of the Legislature; but did all in his power to destroy the vermin, leaving in existence only legitimate banks.

Statements were also made by Judge Dickey and H. G. Loomis, esq., showing conclusively why it was the wisest course both for stockholders, depositors and the public, for the directors at the time to keep its losses and embarrassments out of the newspapers. Had not the great depreciation of stocks occurred in 1861, in consequence of the rebellion, the capital of the bank would undoubtedly have been made good. The interest on the securities turned over to the bank by the former cashier, and the actual value of the banks would have made good the deficit. It should be stated here in explanation of the statement of Mr. Scammon, that the value then given was the amount of margin put up in establishing the banks. The stocks deposited for their circulation amounted in round numbers to twelve hundred thousand dollars, giving at six per cent. interest, the sum named by Mr. Scammon. This explanation was scarcely necessary to those who understand the mysteries of our former system of Illinois banking.

The meeting was very harmonious. We judge from the feeling manifested on all sides that the bank will be reorganized under one of the resolutions of the report by the payment of twenty per cent. in cash by the stockholders. The wealth and unquestionable integrity of the men who manage these institutions will make such a result highly gratifying to the business public of this city, and of the entire Northwest.

Outrageous Assault upon a Colored Minister.

About half-past 4 o'clock Friday afternoon, as the Rev. G. H. L. Newburne was coming out of his residence, on Third avenue near Twelfth street, upon reaching the sidewalk he was violently assaulted by four men, who came out of a saloon next door to his house. Not being satisfied with using the most insulting and abusive language, without any cause whatever, they commenced the assault. Mr. Newburne, thinking the affair would thus end in words, quietly continued on, when one of the men, an officer in some regiment, but home on a furlough, ran up and dealt a heavy blow upon Mr. Newburne's neck and shoulders. Mr. N. then crossed the street, not wishing to have any disturbance, telling the man to desist; but he, being cheered on by the others, caught Mr. Newburne, pulling him from the sidewalk, and striking him. Up to this time, Mr. Newburne had offered no resistance; but finding this last blow completed the extent prescribed by the Bible, his clerical dignity could hold out no longer, and he not only laid Mr. Officer in the dust, but the other three likewise. They then repaired across the street to a fence, each taking a picket, and, thus reinforced, renewed the attack. Mr. Newburne, seeing their intention, did likewise, and with their own chosen weapons caused the party to skedaddle. Mr. Newburne, among other slight injuries, had his hand pretty badly bitten by the officer aforesaid.

CAMP DOUGLAS MATTERS.—Three thousand Enfield rifles, with a large quantity of ammunition, have just been received at Camp Douglas, in compliance with a requisition made by Col. Cameron, a few days since. To have secured of these excellent arms, enough to supply three regiments, at this time, Col. C. has certainly been very fortunate.

The 65th Illinois regiment remain at Camp Douglas, for the present, as guard over the prisoners. Their marching orders have been countermanded by telegraph.

Gen. Curtis has ordered the 34th Iowa to report to him at St. Louis. They will probably leave on Monday, though anxious to remain for a time to recuperate. The 65th are equally anxious to go into the field.

Upwards of one thousand of the rebel prisoners are now sick and receiving medical treatment, daily. Eight of them died on Friday night.

BUSINESS CHANGE.—We notice that the long established and successful firm of Messrs. Sherman & Hall, 97 South Water street, have admitted to membership in their firm Wm. J. Pope, esq., for many years and recently so honorably associated with Messrs. Davis, Sawyer & Co., of this city, thus adding desirable material to their already able house. We invite attention to the advertisement of the new firm published by us to-day, and give it as our opinion, based on our acquaintance with their character, capital and experience, that among the many able firms engaged in like business in this city—the reputation of Messrs. Sherman, Hall & Pope, is worthy to be noted second to none.

THE HOPP MURDER CASE.

Motion for a New Trial Overruled—Decision of Judge Manierre.

THE PRISONER SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

At the opening of the Court on Saturday morning, His Honor, Judge Manierre announced his readiness to decide the motion for a new trial in the case of Wm. Hopp, under conviction for the murder of his wife. The prisoner was at once brought to the bar of the Court accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Fletcher. His general appearance was about the same as at the termination of his trial; if anything, his face assumed a trifle more pale, but there was the same stolidity of expression and apparent indifference to passing events, so noticeable during the progress of the trial.

Mr. McAllister was present on behalf of the people, and Messrs. McComas and Dexter appeared for the prisoner. It will be seen that the decision is very full, ably and elaborately covering the various questions raised. The motion for a new trial is denied. We print the document entire, as it is of general interest.

THE DECISION.

FIRST—AS TO IRREGULARITIES.

The first ground relied upon in support of this motion, is disclosed in the affidavit of Edward Martin, and is set forth in substance as follows: "That while the trial was in progress, Reuben Taylor, a juryman, was allowed to leave the court room in charge of an officer, and that while absent a witness was called by the prosecution and examined and cross-examined, before the juror returned to his seat."

In answer to this we have first the affidavits of Mr. Taylor and the officer, that the absence did not exceed three minutes; Secondly, the affidavits of nearly all the jurors to the same effect as Mr. Taylor's, and also stating in the most positive terms that no evidence was given during his absence. Now though Mr. Martin's affidavit is supported by those of four other persons, yet some of them had any responsible connection with the case and they [illegible] mistaken.

It would be a most remarkable circumstance, indeed, for persons thus situated, with respect to the trial, to observe an irregularity of a kind so gross and that it should at the same time escape the observation of Judge, Jury and Counsel. The Judge personally knows that no such thing did occur, and could, if it were advisable, explain the way in which Mr. Martin made the mistake.

SECONDLY, AS TO ERRORS OF LAW.

The second ground assigned in support of this motion is, that certain errors are to be found in the instructions. It is said the court erred in giving the instruction, "That even though the prisoner was affected with an insane delusion respecting his wife's chastity, and believed her unfaithful to him without evidence, yet that such delusion is not of itself sufficient to excuse homicide unless the prisoner was so insane as to be incapable of distinguishing between right and wrong with respect to the act; and that if he had such a knowledge and consciousness he could not be acquitted on the ground of insanity as the law in that event would treat the act as one of revenge."

The objection urged to this instruction, is, that the presence of delusion is evidence of the existence of disease, and that where an action is the result of disease, it ought to be held excusable, without regard to the nature of the delusion. This is, perhaps, an imperfect statement of the objection, but the law as given to the jury is too well established to render it necessary for me to do more than to refer to the law as declared by the judges in McNaughten's case. "Where the accused labors under partial delusion only and is not in other respects insane, we think he must be considered in the same situation as to responsibility as if the facts with respect to which the delusion exists, were real. For example, if under the influence of delusion he supposes another man to be in the act of taking away his life, and he kills that man, as he supposes, in self-defense, he would be exempt from punishment. If his delusion was that the deceased had inflicted a serious injury to his character and fortune, and he killed him in revenge for such supposed injury, he would be liable to punishment." 10 Clark and Fin. 200; see this case in note to 2 Greenleaf, Ev. 372. The same principle is recognized in Commonwealth vs. Rogers, 7 Met. 500, and so far as I am advised there is no case to be found where any other rule has been enforced.

The second ground of error assigned under this head is, That the Court erred in saying to the jury in the 5th and 6th instructions given for the people, That if the act was perpetrated by the prisoner, under the influence of passions excited by jealousy, without any immediate provocation on the part of the deceased, that then he was guilty of the crime of murder, though the jealousy was caused by an insane delusion with respect to his wife's want of chastity. The objection to this is the same as that urged to the instruction just considered. In both the act of homicide is predicated on the existence of passions excited by insane belief in the wife's want of chastity, though the word jealousy is not used in the former. It might, therefore, be sufficient for me to leave this objection without further comment, and I should do so if the objection did not also in some degree assume that insane jealousy will excuse under any and all circumstances.

Jealousy whether caused by an insane or rational belief of the infidelity on the part of a wife, is never accepted or allowed as an excuse for homicide, and no previously this passion may have been excited. In cases, however, when the homicide is committed under the immediate influence of a provocation sufficient to render the passions irresistible in a reasonable person, the law out of respect to the infirmity of human nature, reduces the grade of the crime to manslaughter, as in such case deliberation, which is essential to murder, is wanting. But, if it should appear in evidence that there is time for the passion to cool after the provocation—as if the prisoner take up and pursue any other business or design not connected with or subservient to the immediate object of his passion, any subsequent killing with a deadly weapon, is murder, whether the passion arise out of insane jealousy or not. 1 Ashmead 289. Wharton's Law of Homicide 183. This principle is thus expressed in our statutes: "If there is an interval between the provocation given and the killing sufficient for the voice of reason and humanity to be heard, the killing shall be attributed to deliberate revenge and punished as murder." Criminal Code, Rev. Stats. of 1845.

Neither jealousy nor passion therefore is an excuse for homicide. In the case of Rex vs. Kelly, 2 Car & Kir. 814, it was said to the jury, by Rolfe, Baron: "I state to you without the least fear or doubt that to take away the life of a woman, even your own wife, because you suspect her of some illicit intrigue, would most unquestionably be murder." Now, the instruction to which objection is here made, is drawn with strict reference to the law as thus laid down. The killing by the prisoner, under the evidence, was either murder or excusable homicide on the ground of insanity. If it was the result of insane jealousy which had existed in the mind of the prisoner, and was not excited into violence by any immediate provocation of the deceased, then such killing was murder, unless his mind was so affected with insanity as to be insensible to the moral quality of the act. As no such provocation was proven, the defense rested on the want of power to distinguish right from wrong and the case was again given to the jury in this aspect with a full view of the law as thus explained, and they have found the prisoner guilty of murder, thereby negativing insanity in that degree which excuses homicide.

The third ground of error alleged under this head arises out of the instruction in which the jury were told, That insanity produced immediately by intoxication does not destroy responsibility if the mind of the prisoner was affected with insanity only while in a state of drunkenness, and that if in that state he committed the homicide he was guilty in the same degree as if he had committed it while sober. The ground urged against this instruction, is, that it makes an insane man responsible for criminal acts. The counsel for the prisoner assume this position that if the effect of liquor upon the prisoner was to create insanity while under its influence that then he is excusable, because insanity excuses. In such cases, however, the delirium or insanity is the direct and immediate effect of intoxication. "But a drunkard," says Sir Edward Coke, "is *voluntarius daemon* and hath no privilege thereby, but whatever ill or hurt he doth his drunkenness doth aggravate it." 4 Black. Com. 26. This is likewise the law of almost every country, and forms a part of our criminal code in these words: "That drunkenness shall not be an excuse for any crime or misdemeanor." In the case of McNamee, tried in this court, it was held that the fact of drunkenness cannot be received to mitigate a killing from murder to manslaughter; that in other words drunkenness cannot change the grade of the crime. This doctrine has been recognized as law in the case of Fisher 23 Ills. 283.

Therefore, that species of temporary insanity, which is the direct effect of intoxication, is not an excuse for crime, but rather an aggravation of the offence. It is because drunkenness produces this state of mind that the law will not allow it as a justification. Any other principle would be unsafe.

The fourth and last error under this head, is, that the Court erred in instructing the jury that if the homicide was proved to their satisfaction by the weight and preponderance of the evidence to have been one of insanity only, that in that case the prisoner was entitled to an acquittal, though that defense should not be made out beyond all reasonable doubt. The objection to this is, that by implication, at least, the Court instructs the jury that the prisoner cannot be acquitted if the evidence leaves the question of sanity in doubt. It is asserted that the prisoner is not required to do more than raise a doubt as to his sanity, and not to establish his insanity by any preponderance of evidence. In support of this position, a case in 2 Smith N. Y. R. is cited. If this case is any authority for this ground, it is in conflict with the whole current of authority upon the subject. The instruction given is in the words of Judge Shaw reported in Comm. vs. Rogers, 7 Met. 500. It is the doctrine of the common law, and except in those States where a more stringent law prevails, it is the law of this country.

The presumption of sanity is so strong that it stands in the place of proof. It is one of the strongest known in the law and its strength is in the exact proportion which the sane bear to the insane. Hence if that defense is relied upon, "it must be clearly proved that at the time of committing the act the party was laboring under such a defect of reason from disease of the mind as not to know that he was doing wrong." McNaughten's case, 47 Eng. Com. L. 131. The question is not whether the prisoner is of sound mind but whether he has made out to the satisfaction of the jury that he was of unsound mind. Reg. vs. Stokes, 3 Car. & Kir. 188. Many of the states in this country go so far as to hold that the defense must be proved beyond all reasonable doubt; 1 Zabris, 202; 1 Strob. 479; 5 Ala. 266. But the milder and more approved doctrine is the one given in the instruction. 1 Lead. Crim. Cases 111.

It may therefore be asserted that no rule of criminal law is more firmly established or founded in a wiser policy.

VERDICT AGAINST EVIDENCE.

The third ground on which a new trial is sought, is, That the verdict is against the weight of evidence. It is urged by the prisoner's counsel, that the defense of insanity was clearly proved by the history of his previous life and the circumstances attending the homicide.

This was the issue which the jury had to try:—Was the homicide the result of insanity, or of passions excited by drunkenness? The prisoner has been tried by an impartial and most intelligent jury, and defended by able and zealous Counsel. He has had, I am sure, the sympathies of the jury, as of the Court, and no consideration but that of duty could have induced a verdict of guilty. Grave, indeed, must be the reasons which would justify the Court in interfering with a verdict thus rendered.

The jury have rejected the plea of insanity, as not supported by the evidence, and have adjudged that the killing was the direct and immediate effect of drunkenness. In my opinion, the evidence tended very strongly to sustain that hypothesis. In the first place, the prisoner was shown to have been an habitual drinker for many years; that during all that time he was drunk oftener than once a month, and whenever intoxicated was in the habit of beating his wife and calling her the vilest names. When sober he was an intelligent, industrious and reasonable man, and never known in that state to abuse her or to manifest the least appearance of aberration of mind. If he had any delusion or belief that his wife was unchaste, it never discovered itself at such times. It was in testimony, that on the day of the homicide he had taken thirteen glasses of liquor, mostly whisky, and that while drinking with an acquaintance late in the afternoon, he said, "Whisky now-a-days makes me feel like killing everybody." And just before he returned home that night he was in a maudlin state, quarrelsome, fighting temper of mind. In fact it may be said that all the strong features of the case bore most unmistakably to the conclusion at which the jury arrived.

MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

But it is insisted that insanity was established by the opinions of the medical witnesses, and that in a capital case no verdict should be suffered to stand against such testimony. In general, the weight of medical evidence must depend upon the means and opportunities which the witnesses have had of forming a sound and reliable opinion; and secondly, in this case, upon the truth or falsity of the facts and circumstances submitted to the witnesses in reference to which the opinion is formed. If it should appear that the opinion is based mainly upon statements made by the prisoner himself which are false in fact, or under a stimulus unknown to the witness, calculated to cause for the time being the symptoms or indications of disorder observed by the witness, and which are relied upon by him in forming his opinion, then obviously such an opinion is entitled to little respect.

And first, as to the means and opportunities enjoyed by the medical witnesses in this case. Not one of them ever saw or heard of the prisoner until they examined him in the jail, or had more than two interviews with him with the single exception of Dr. Allen. Such interviews did not exceed two hours in duration, and some of them did not continue one. One or more of the most important of the number did not see him until a day or two before the trial commenced. And secondly, as to the grounds upon which their opinions were based: They all agree in certain statements regarding the physical condition of the prisoner so far as that had any bearing upon the question of insanity, viz: That during their examinations his pulse ranged from ninety to one hundred and twenty per minute; that he made but one respiration to six pulsations of the heart; that there was no disease of the lungs; and that, although the action of the heart was feeble, there was no indication of disease in that organ; and that the symptoms of derangement which were observed should therefore be ascribed to the brain. They also, in the main, entirely concurred in this, that though there were some inconsistencies in the prisoner's narration, yet that in the great range of his mind there was but little departure from his natural condition, and that in the broad texture of his mental character there was little to be noticed remarkably. They also concurred in this other fact of great significance, that there was nothing in his physical symptoms or condition which, by itself, and without other reference, would enable them to say that the prisoner was insane, and that the abnormal pulsation and respiration spoken of are not, necessarily, indicia of an unsound or disordered state of mind, though indicative of some local disease of the brain or emotional centre.

Upon what evidence, then, were their opinions of the prisoner's insanity founded? On this point they severally testified as follows:

DR. MCFARLAND—"I would not have formed an opinion but for his talk. I regarded the statements which he made to me as important in forming my opinion."

DR. WYNE—"I made up my mind from the symptoms which I discovered, and the conversation I had with him."

DR. ALLEN—"I base my opinion upon the man's talk and actions, and also upon his physical symptoms."

DR. PARKER—"It was what the defendant said that decided me as to his insanity."

As the statements of the prisoner had so much to do in the formation of the opinions of these witnesses, it is requisite that we should know whether those statements were, and their truth or falsity, before we can judge what weight should be given to them. The narrative of the prisoner, and his manner of repetition, was much the same to one as to another, and tended to create impressions in their minds concerning him, of the truth of the following matters, viz: That he was somewhat too coherent in conversation; that he was affected with a deep delusion with respect to his wife's want of chastity, and that this was a just excuse for the homicide; that he had no consciousness of having committed a crime, and felt no concern about the result of his trial; that he was impressed with the belief that he had properly punished a great wrong, and had but to go into Court and state the facts, to have an instant acquittal; that his case was one of slowly developed hereditary insanity.

Most certainly of the impressions of these witnesses were based upon truth,—in other words, if the statements made by the prisoner to them were true, then their opinions would be entitled to the most controlling influence in determining the question of his insanity. But the evidence on this trial has disclosed many matters in the history of the prisoner which tend strongly to overturn them,—matters in all probability wholly unknown to the witnesses. All this evidence was before the jury.

One fact was that the prisoner was in the habit of drinking in his confinement, and was probably under the influence of ardent spirits at the time of his interviews with them, and thus what appeared unnatural in his pulsation and respiration might be fully accounted for by that influence. Medical authority may be found in this case to show that such results may be produced by such an agency. Take the physical symptoms away from the defense, and it would have nothing what'ever to give it support. And here it may be observed that one of the medical witnesses testified that the prisoner had an enlargement of the heart, and that that disease is manifested by its effect upon the pulsation and respiration. The jury had both these hypotheses before them—and upon the truth of either these symptoms cease to have any significance.

Was it true that the prisoner was laboring under a delusion so deep as to create a belief in his mind that he had done right in taking his wife's life, and that he had but to go into court and state the facts to be acquitted? It has been already observed that to make out the prisoner's defence, it is not merely necessary to prove that he was affected with a jealous insanity, so to speak, but it must also be shown that such insanity was so great as to destroy the whole texture of his mind and obscure his moral perceptions with regard to the homicide. If he knew what he was doing, and that the act was wrong, he was guilty of murder, notwithstanding he may have been partially insane on the subject of his wife's want of chastity. Hence it is one of the very highest importance to know not only whether he really did not think he was justified, but also whether his mind was in the state indicated. If it was not, his jealousy, if he was actuated by that passion, whether insane or rational, under the circumstances of this case, would constitute no excuse—not even change the grade of the crime.

The kind of evidence which the medical witnesses may be judged by the following sentences from the testimony of Dr. Allen: "I determined that he had no apprehension or knowledge of having committed a crime, from his earnest and repeated statements that he should get clear, and also from the fact that he never expressed regret for the crime." "But," said the witness, "if he had expressed deep regret that he had killed his wife, I should not by any means have formed the opinion which I did as to his insanity, or power to judge between right and wrong. O, no, sir." Similar evidence was given by most, if not all, the rest of this class of witnesses.

Was it true that the prisoner had no regrets on account of the homicide? This is said to be one of the most striking peculiarities of the insane, and, if believed, must have great weight on a question of this kind. What is the evidence? Whilst in jail, he was asked by a witness if he had any regrets. His answer was, "O, yes, I would give a world to undo it;—yes, I would give a hundred worlds if I had them to put it back again." There was other testimony to the same effect.

Had he no apprehensions about the result of his trial? and was he impressed with a belief that he would be acquitted upon reciting the facts? On the night succeeding the homicide and while in the custody of an officer he inquired, "Who were the Attorneys of Jumpertz?" On being told he asked whether they were good criminal lawyers. Again, he said to one who visited him in prison, in reply to a remark that he had heard that the prisoner had employed counsel at a fee of $2,000,—"Well, what are $2,000 to a man's life?" There were also many other circumstances proved tending to show that during his confinement he was attentive to the preparation of his defence, frequently sending for witnesses and consulting with others in regard to the counsel whom he should employ.

Was there any hereditary insanity in the prisoner's family? On this subject there was some evidence of the mental condition of a brother and also of a daughter, and it was also asserted that an uncle in England had been insane. With respect to the brother, it was proved that he was simple and weak minded, but nothing more. Whether such feebleness was caused by dementia or something else, was not made clear; that he was a weak, feeble and harmless imbecile, was not denied. There is no reason to believe, from anything in evidence, that the daughter was ever affected with insanity. And with respect to the insanity of the prisoner's aunt, there was no evidence except what was given by his cousin, who left England about eight years ago. "That he had never heard of insanity in any aunt or other relative;" and also by the prisoner's brother-in-law, "That he had never heard of any insanity in the family."

ONLY INSANE WHEN INTOXICATED.

But this is not all the testimony informative of this opinion of insanity which is to be found in this case. To controvert the hypothesis of insanity built up mainly on the evidence of professional witnesses, the prosecution examined more than thirty witnesses who had known the prisoner with more or less intimacy for many years. Some of them were his own children, and relatives, others had been members of his family, while others again had been on most friendly terms of neighborly intercourse. These witnesses all agreed in this, that he never exhibited in his conduct any evidence of mental unsoundness unless he was drunk or under the influence of liquor; that when he was sober, he was rational, reasonable and correct in his deportment to his wife, never manifesting any delusion or insanity of any sort. "He would abuse her when in liquor, whether he complained of ill-health or not." And not the least remarkable circumstance in this case, is, that not one of the children, relatives, or immediate neighbor of the prisoner, has said on the stand that he ever saw any peculiarity of mind in him, except while in liquor. When sober he repeatedly made such statements as these: "That the only cause of his abusing his wife was whisky; that when he had liquor the d—l was in him."

In view of a mass of evidence so cogent in its nature, it was not the duty of the jury to be governed by medical opinions, the basis of which was manifestly false and unreliable. It was their duty to be governed by the weight of the evidence and the verdict is in my judgment just and right. The hypothesis of insanity was overcome, and that of drunkenness established with the most convincing distinctness and force.

THE MOTION OVERRULED.

I have not the power to disturb the verdict. THE MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL IS THEREFORE OVERRULED.

At the close of the delivery of the decision, Mr. Dexter asked a postponement of the sentence until 3 o'clock, in order that the counsel might consult as to whether any other affidavits should be interposed. The Court acceded to the request, and the prisoner was temporarily remanded.

THE SENTENCE.

At 3 o'clock p. m., the prisoner Hopp was again brought into Court, and Judge Manierre requested him to stand up, which he did, advancing to the rail in front of the Judge's seat. His Honor then said:

"You have been convicted by a jury of your peers of the crime of murder, for causing the death of your wife, the mother of your children, a woman whom the evidence shows was patient, long-suffering, loving toward you."

Hopp—"I don't know anything about that."

The Court—"Have you anything to say why the sentence of the law should not now be pronounced upon you?"

Hopp—"Yes, I have a good deal to say, if I only had time here to say it. I want to tell your Honor that everything that could be brought up against me has been stated, and a good deal of truth in my favor left out. I say that to your Honor as true."

The Court—When your trial commenced, I thought the evidence would warrant the jury in rendering a verdict of acquittal. I may say I hoped—nay, I prayed, for such a result. But as the trial progressed, the conviction forced itself upon the minds of the jury, and upon my own mind, that such a verdict could not be found. I trust that you may now address yourself to making such preparations as will enable you to meet your wife in a future state. Your counsel have done all for you that could have been done; they were not successful, and I do not think any counsel could have been. A case such as this cannot by counsel be brought to a favorable result. I say again that from my heart I trust you may obtain such religious consolation as you need at this time."

The Court then sentenced the prisoner to be hanged by the neck until he is dead, on the 20th of March next, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m.

The prisoner evinced little, if any, perceptible emotion as the dread words were pronounced, and in a moment walked firmly and calmly back to his cell.

Mr. McComas gave notice that they would immediately prepare a bill of exceptions, with a view to take the case to the Supreme Court. He asked twenty day's time to perform this labor, which was granted.

OLD LADIES' HOME.—We are glad to know that the managers of the Old Ladies' Home are about to offer our citizens an opportunity to aid that institution by patronizing a first-class concert. No charity, among the many which bless our community, is more deserving the kindness and support of the humane and benevolent. The efforts of a few have secured a "Home" for a constantly increasing number of those upon whom the burden of years is pressing heavily, and they now look cheerfully and confidently to those who have hearts to feel for others' woes, to aid them in carrying on the good work. Let there be, then, a noble response to this appeal, especially as it comes in such a form as to gratify a taste at once ennobling and pure.

THEATRE.—Emma Waller's excellent performances were attended last week by very large and enthusiastic audiences. She is to remain but one week more, and will repeat, on Monday evening, her great character of the "Duchess of Malfi."

[Communicated.]

Dr. Hunter on the Cure of Consumption.

To the Editors of the Chicago Tribune:

SIRS: As it is the aim of these letters to remove popular errors in regard to pulmonary diseases, permit me to say a few words on the curability of consumption. It is not, I think, assuming too much to say that most persons entertain grave doubts on this subject, while many are so thoroughly convinced of the impossibility of curing this disease that they do not hesitate to characterize all medication having that object in view as "dishonest" and "empirical." Tubercles in the lungs are, in their opinion, equivalent to the hand of death; and the delusion is so deeply rooted and inveterate that we can hardly hope that common-sense, plain facts and unimpeachable testimony will prove sufficient to dispel it. Still the object is worth a trial, and I have not entirely lost faith in the wisdom of the old Roman maxim, *magna est veritas et prevalebit.*

Before I proceed to give the testimony of others let me endeavor to make my own views clear on this point. The question is, can consumption be cured? My answer is unequivocally *yes*, after tubercles are deposited—after they have softened and broken down the air cells and bronchial tubes of the part in which deposited, forming a cavity, the lungs can still be healed and the patient regain comfortable health. Neither the presence of tubercle nor the actual existence of a tuberculous abscess in the lungs precludes the patient from the hope of recovery. These are my views, and however much they appear at variance with the opinion generally entertained, I venture to add that there is not in the United States to-day one physician, of respectable standing, bold enough to dispute their truth.

Let it not, however, be inferred, from what I have said, that I do not regard consumption as a most alarming disease; for that it can be cured as readily in the last as in the first stage. What I mean is, that this disease is not necessarily fatal in any stage—that patients do actually recover after the lungs have undergone partial destruction by ulceration.

How does cure take place? It may take place by absorption—that is to say, the tubercular deposit may be taken up by the absorbent vessels, and expelled from the system among the excretions of the body. When the tubercular matter is in the first stage, or not far advanced in the second, cure generally takes place in this way. You have no doubt often observed swellings disappear after they had existed for weeks—have known persons to regain the natural size of the neck after years of affliction with Goitre (what is commonly called "Thick Neck")—have seen Dropsical Effusions removed, and "Boils" which seemed about to "come to a head," fade gradually away. Whoever has seen these changes, has witnessed the cure of a disease by absorption. Let me make this perfectly plain. Certain vessels have the power of taking up and expelling from the body impurities and morbid deposits. By the action of these vessels, the tubercular matter deposited in the lungs is removed, in the same way that water is removed when Dropsy is cured without "tapping."

And the way in which cure takes place is by the softening and expulsion of the tubercular matter, and the subsequent cicatrization of the cavity formed. When a boil breaks, its matter is discharged, and then the part heals up, leaving a scar; when an abscess forms in the flesh and comes to a head, it discharges a quantity of pus, and then under proper treatment, the diseased part heals up and becomes apparently sound; when a carbuncle has eaten a large hole into the flesh, the dead parts gradually separate from the living, the cavity fills up by granulations with new matter, a callous forms over the whole, and health is re-established; when a scrofulous gland breaks in the neck, and after discharging its contents, heals up again; when a burnt surface granulates, throws out coagulable lymph and finally becomes covered with a kind of skin which we call a cicatrix—we have in each case an example of what takes place in the lungs when tubercular abscess heals. The parts destroyed are never reformed, but new matter is thrown out which draws the sides of the cavity together and seals it up. When a boil or carbuncle is completely healed up, it ceases to secrete pus, and so also when a cavity in the lungs heals, the patient ceases to expectorate, because "matter" is no longer formed. To all intents and purposes, the cure is as perfect in one case as in the other.

But it may be said the blood is always impure in consumption, and hence cure will not take place so readily in this disease as in the other diseases mentioned. That is very true, but it does not follow that it will not do so if the physician restores the blood to its usual purity by proper inhalations. To accomplish this should always be the first aim of treatment, for assuredly no cure can be expected as long the blood remains loaded with carbonaceous impurity. I know of no means by which the blood can be deprived of carbon except the use of highly, oxygenated inhalations; nor of any method by which we can act directly upon an abscess in the lungs (as we do upon a carbuncle on the external surface of the body), except by medicating the air which the patient breathes. When a more rational method of treatment is discovered, the profession will have reason to congratulate itself on having affected an improvement upon nature.

I presume there are to be found among the medical men of this country some who, drawing their conclusions from the results of their own practice, may still feel disposed to deny that it is possible to cure consumption. To a physician who has grown gray in practice, and yet among the hundreds who have sought his advice cannot recall to recollection even one consumptive invalid saved through his ministrations, this skepticism is perhaps natural. Human nature is frail, and we must not demand of it more than it can bear. The bitterest dose the patient can administer to his medical advisers is to express the opinion that some other physician is able to accomplish what he has failed to perform.

But to return to the curability of Consumption. I will close with a few quotations in proof of the correctness of the opinions I have expressed.

The late Dr. Swett remarks:

"Another important question presents itself. Is Consumption a curable disease? and if so, what is the proportion of cases which recover? The general impression in the medical profession is that a patient with Consumption is doomed to death. * * * * I have known a number of patients during the last fifteen years who have had the evidence of Consumption, and sometimes in an advanced stage, who finally recovered and are now in the enjoyment of good health."—Page 279.

Sir James Clark, the Queen's physician says:

"That Pulmonary Consumption admits of a cure is no longer a matter of doubt; it has been clearly demonstrated by the researches of Laennec and other modern pathologists."—Page 187.

Prof. Carswell, of London, observes:

"Pathological anatomy has perhaps never afforded more conclusive evidence in proof of the curability of a disease than it has in that of tubercular Consumption." (Cyc. Prac. Med.) And Laennec declares "that the cure of Consumption where the lungs are not completely disorganized ought not to be looked upon as at all impossible in reference either to the nature of the disease or of the organ affected. * * The destruction of a part of the substance of the lungs is by no means necessarily mortal." (Page 328).

Then let us hear no more of the incurability of this disease, or of the "empiricism" of those who strive to effect its cure; but let all good men unite to encourage and stimulate to increased exertion those who are zealously laboring in the great cause of science and humanity.

My next letter will be on the treatment of Consumption. Your obedient servant.

JAMES HUNTER, M. D.,

Physician for Pulmonary Diseases. Sherman House, Chicago, Jan. 31, 1863.

Office of Drs. R. & J. Hunter, Chicago; parlor No. 10, Sherman House. New York: 828 Broadway.

TO SKATERS.—Professional amateurs and beginners all join in the unqualified praise of the Buffalo Patent Ankle-Supporting Skate. Says one: "I have skated for years, but never fully appreciated the luxury until I used your skates." Another: "I have sold a fine pair of skates to purchase yours; it was too much like work to use them; with yours I can enjoy myself any length of time without the least fatigue." Another: "My wife is learning to skate upon your skates, and only a second evening finds herself as proficient as those of her lady friends who have skated two seasons upon other skates." Sold at wholesale and retail by J. H. Johnson, agent for the Northwest, corner of State and Randolph streets, up stairs. ja31-2t

NEW BOOKS AT WALSH'S.—"No Name," by Wilkie Collins; "My Diary North and South," by W. H. Russell; "Verner's Pride," by Mrs. Wood; all the February magazines and the pictorials for this week, on Madison street and Custom House Place.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—"No Name," by Wilkie Collins; "Aurora Floyd;" "My Diary North and South," by W. H. Russell, correspondent of the London *Times*; "Lady Audley's Secret," and a new edition of Victor Hugo's great novel, "Les Miserables," for sale at McNally & Co.'s.

A Card.

Dealers of directing persons afflicted with inflammation, granulations, or filmed eyes, to an Oculist who knows how to cure them, I beg leave to make the following statement: By overtaxing my eyes in night reading and writing, they became very weak and violently inflamed, and for nearly a year I was almost blind. I consulted eminent Oculists, and submitted to their treatment, without benefit. I was persuaded to give Dr. Thomas, No. 8, M. E. Church Block, a trial, and now, after six weeks of mild and gentle treatment my eyes are as well and strong as they were twenty years ago. E. TOMPKINS, Chicago.

The Doctor's address is, P. W. Thomas, P. O. box 1212, Chicago, Ill. fe2-3t

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1863.

The week closes on a very abundant money market; that is, all customers can get all the money they want on legitimate business paper with good collaterals. No man need want for money if he has the right kind of property or paper to procure it. A feature in the business of the country which it were wise never to change, is that it is done almost exclusively for cash. That makes money so intensely active. Hence it takes a vastly larger amount of money to do the business of the country than it did when credits, almost endless, were the order of the day. Jobbers who formerly sold, say to a single customer, ten thousand dollars a year got, perhaps, a thousand dollars cash and waited, three, six, possibly nine months, for the balance; now they get the nine in cash, trusting a single thousand a month or two. Let this admirable system become perpetual.

Gold now goes up by jumps. The first dispatches made it open in New York at 60 ₩ cent. premium. Of course that figure ruled the market here still about the close, when a few private dispatches were received quoting the market "heavy" at 59. Most of the brokers here bought at 56, and perhaps a few may have paid 59. Let everybody who reads the TRIBUNE form his own opinions, as to whether it is best for him to buy or sell. The price is now far above our powers of prediction; but holders at these high figures should remember that a victory at Vicksburg, or a great victory anywhere would send gold down at a rate that would make them as vigorous sellers as they have been buoyant buyers. But then it may reach unthought of figures before any such great victory shall crown the arms of the Union. Each one must, therefore, act on his own judgment and take his own chances.

Old Treasury notes were bought at 53@54. One broker assured us he paid the full New York rate, viz: 55. New Demand notes 54@54½ buying, and 55@55½ selling.

The price of Silver was 40@45.

THE MARINE BANK.—We devote a large space in another place to the report of the President of this institution, Committee, &c., and need not bespeak for it, the attention of our financial readers. How much blame, and exactly where it rests, it will probably be impossible at this late day to determine. The final catastrophe would unquestionably have been averted and criminations and losses prevented, had not the rebellion caused the destruction of our Illinois Banks. Hence, there is ample room for the exercise of charity towards all parties who may appear now to be worthy of censure. The only wonder is that more calamities of the kind have not befallen our community in the perilous times through which we have passed.

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, Jan. 31, 1863.

STOCKS—Second Board—Stocks irregular.

Tenn. 6s	63½	Ill. Cent. bonds	125
Missouri 6s	63½	Ill. Cent.	85
N. Carolina	68	Ill. Cent. scrip	85
Ill. Coup. bonds	103½	Clev. & Pitts	71¾
Do. '79	103	Gal. & Chi	93
California 7s	133	Chi. & R. I.	91¼
Mich. Sou. 2d mtg	103½	Alton & T. H. pfd	86
Do. s. f.	113½	Mil. & P. du C.	79½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

U. S. 6s '81 c.	94½@95	U. S. 6s '67 regd.	95¼
7-30 T. notes	101¼@103	One year cert.	94¼
U. S. 6s '81 regd.	93¼	Demand Notes	154¾

MONEY MARKET—Money active and firmer at 6 ₩ per cent.

Sterling exchange firm at quotations—173@174 for merchants', and 174½@175 for bankers' bills.

Gold irregular and unsettled—opening at 59, advancing to 60, declining to 58, and closing feverish at 59.

The steamer to-day for Liverpool took $963,400.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1863.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour. bris.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Bri'y. bu.
G & C U R R	346	1657	2009	1686		45
R I R R	118	250	5660			
Ill C R R	115	790	5400	800		
C B & Q R R			26			
N W R R	850	2200	25	894		443
A & St L R R			388	89		
Total	1229	4696	13582	3469		488

	Grass Seed. lbs.	Lard. lbs.	Tallow. lbs.	Live Hogs. No.	Drs'd Hogs. No.	Beef C'tle. No.
G & C U R R	7230			120	1272	280
R I R R		26000		679	894	476
Ill C R R		44800	2000	1050	720	308
C B & Q R R						
N W R R				305	160	97
A & St L R R				250	77	242
Total	7230	74120	2000	2200	3089	1298

The excitement in gold continues, and the fever is imparted to everything in the shape of Produce. When the dispatches from the first board of the New York Stock Exchange were received—quoting gold at 159@160—the leading markets for all kinds of grain and provisions became buoyant and under a very urgent speculative inquiry, prices advanced materially.

The Provision market was characterized by exceeding firmness and unwillingness on the part of holders to offer stocks for sale. Mess Pork was in active request at $13.50, but holders of good brands refused to sell below $14.00. But about 550 bbls country and outside city packed Mess were sold at $12.75@13.25. A lot of 500 bbls city packed was also sold for June delivery in New York at $16.50. Prime mess Pork was in good request to fill Government contracts, and we note sales of 1,300 bbls at $11.00@12.00—the market closing firm at the outside figure for round lots of city packed. English Meats are in light supply and the market is firm—with sales only of 300 bxs Cumberlands at 5¾c and 700 pcs Short Rib Middles, loose, at 6¼c. Short Boneless Middles are in active request at 7¼c; but there are few or none offering. Bulk Meats are in good demand and firm. We report light sales of Shoulders at 3½c loose, and a lot of 100,000 lbs, delivered on the Illinois River, at 4c packed. Round lots of Pork House Shoulders are in active request at 4c packed, but desirable lots are scarce and holders are asking 4½c. Bulk Hams are in request at 5½c packed; but holders are asking an advance. Green Hams are in demand at 5c, with sales of 2,000 pcs at that figure. Sweet pickled Hams are in demand at 6¼c. Lard was in active request, and we note an advance of ¼@½c—with sales of about 1,500 pkgs at 9¼@9½c for prime city and country steam and kettle-rendered Leaf. Holders of round lots of prime city steam and kettle were generally asking 9¾@10c, and the sales to-day were mostly in small parcels. Grease was in good demand, and we note sales of Brown and Yellow at 7¼@7¾c, and White at 8c.

The receipts of Hogs to-day were only 5,299—of which 3,089 were dressed. This, however, does not include the returns by the C. B. & Q. R. R.—which were not received on 'Change. The receipts during the week, as posted each day on the Board of Trade bulletin, were as follows:

	Live Hogs.	Dressed Hogs.
Monday	12,648	5,114
Tuesday	2,647	1,183
Wednesday	7,699	2,690
Thursday	5,180	2,960
Friday	5,341	2,684
Saturday	2,200	3,089
Total	35,714	16,550
Add Dressed	16,558	
Total Live and Dressed	52,272	
Total week previous	85,731	
Cor. week in 1862	43,927	

The market for Dressed Hogs to-day was fully 10c per 100 lbs higher—with an active inquiry both by packers and shippers—and sales of heavy at $4.80@5.00—the bulk of the transactions being at $4.10 and $4.75, dividing on 200 lbs.

Live Hogs were again in small supply—about 6,000. Owing to the strong upward tendency in gold, the market ruled active and buoyant. The transactions foot up some 6,000 at a range of $3.50@4.17½—the bulk of the sales ranging from $3.80@4.00. At the close of the market holders were some 10c above the views of buyers.

Beef Cattle were again in good supply—the bulk of the offerings being of a class suitable for Government use. Owing to the increased supply of this quality—far exceeding the demand—and the impossibility of obtaining transportation—the roads being blocked at Detroit and Buffalo—the market suffered a further depreciation of about 10@15c—closing weak at the decline. Extra shipping beeves are in good demand and firm. The sales foot up some 1,000 head at a range of $2.25@3.65.

The Flour market was active at an advance of 5@10c per brl—with sales of winter extras at $6.25@7.05, and spring extras at $5.37½@5.75 for medium to good.

Wheat advanced 2c per bushel—No 1 Red selling at $1.35; Rejected Red, $1.16@1.18; No 1 Spring, $1.20; No 2 Spring, $1.01@1.07; and Rejected Spring, 85@88c. The transactions were chiefly in No. 2 Spring at $1.04@1.05.

Corn was buoyant and unusually active—the market closing at an advance of 2@3c ₩ bushel—with heavy sales of Mixed at 51@53c and Rejected at 45@48¼c. A lot of 50,000 bushels Mixed Corn was also sold, for delivery on the 15th of April next, at 54c, afloat. At the close the market was firm at the advance.

Oats advanced 1½c ₩ bushel—with sales of No 1 at 48½@50. Rye advanced 4@5c ₩ bushel—No 1 selling at 81½@82c. Good No 1 Barley in bags was sold at $1.35.

There is still an active speculative demand for Highwines and the market is 3@4c ₩ gallon higher—with sales of 200 brls at 48c, and 1,000 brls at 46c—the market closing firm at the latter quotation.

Seeds were also buoyant. Timothy advanced 10c ₩ bushel—with sales at $2.00@2.20. Clover Seed was firm at $6.00. Flax was scarce and in demand at $2.50@2.55.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, January 31, 1863.

PROVISIONS—Market excited and buoyant. Lard advanced ¼@½c. Mess Pork held for higher prices. Prime Mess 50@1.00 higher. Bulk Meats firm. Sales: 500 brls city-packed Mess Pork, for delivery in New York in June, at $16.50; 250 brls country-packed Mess Pork at $13.00; 125 brls city-packed do (a new brand) at $13.12½—ten days time; 500 brls Prime Mess Pork at $12.00; 500 brls do at $11.80; 250 brls do at $11.25; 127 brls do at $11.00; 300 bxs Cumberland Middles, at 5¾c; 700 pcs Short Rib Middles, loose, at 6¼c; 150 pcs Clear Bulk Sides, loose, at 6¼c; 100 pcs Bulk Shoulders, loose, at 3½c; 1,000 pcs Green Hams at 5c; 200,000 lbs Bulk Shoulders at 4c packed, delivered on the Illinois River; 151 tres and 79 brls prime kettle-rendered Leaf Lard (made in Canton, Ill.) at 9¾c; 550 tres prime city steam Lard in lots at 9½c; 32 brls country kettle at 9¼c; 800 pkgs prime city and country kettle and steam Lard at 9¼@9½c; 28 tres Brown Grease at 7½c; 100 tres Yellow at 7½c; 235 tres White Grease at 8c.

TALLOW—Buoyant. Stock light, and held firmly at 11@11½c. Buyers offer 10½c.

BUTTER—In active demand. Sales: 23 pkgs good at 18c.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 3,089. Market active and 10c better. Sales were:

20 averaging	300	lbs at	$5.00
17	260		4.90
21	243		4.85
38	241		4.80
19	224		4.75
46	270		4.90
45	256		4.80
71	215		4.75
46	218		4.80
17	242		4.85
29	208		4.75
65	210		4.75
27	209		4.75
15	200		4.70
19 all over	200		4.75
13	200		4.70
20	200		4.70
65 all under	200		4.15
80 divid'g on	200		4.75 and 4.30
34	200		4.60 and 4.80
24	200		4.10 and 4.75
25	200		4.12½ and 4.75
115	200		4.10 and 4.75
176	200		4.10 and 4.75
36	200		4.10 and 4.75
100	200		4.10 and 4.75
92	200		4.10 and 4.75
60	200		4.10 and 4.75
18	200		4.10 and 4.75
10	200		4.10 and 4.75
10	200		4.10 and 4.75
13	200		4.10 and 4.75
15	200		4.10 and 4.75
13	200		4.10 and 4.75
104	200		4.10 and 4.75
16	200		4.10 and 4.75
160	200		4.10 and 4.75
18	200		4.10 and 4.75
100	200		4.10 and 4.75
36	200		4.10 and 4.75
29	200		4.10 and 4.75
57	200		4.10 and 4.75
30	200		4.10 and 4.75

115 dividing on 100, 200 and 300 lbs at $3.75, $4.10, $4.70 and $4.75.

FLOUR—Received 1,229 brls. Market active and 5@10c better. Sales were: 200 brls "O. O. K." choice white winter at $7.00; 200 brls "Lower Egypt" do at $6.70; 100 brls "Chatham" Red winter extra at $6.25; 200 brls "Chicago Mills" choice spring extra at $5.75; 300 brls (brand not given) do at $5.75; 100 brls "Crystal River" do; 100 brls O. K. do; 100 brls "Premium" and 200 brls "Gray Fox" do; 100 brls "Superior," 100 brls "Imperial" 100 brls "Cataract," and 175 brls "Stone Mills" (Wisconsin) do at $5.62½; 100 brls fair spring extra at $5.37½; 50 brls unsound spring extra at $4.75; 100 brls Macoupin winter super at $4.75.

WHEAT—Received, 4,697 bu. Market advanced 2c ₩ bushel. Sales—WINTER—2,500 bu No. 1 Red (in Munn & Scott and F. & T's) at $1.35; 7,000 bu Rejected Red in (Sturges, B. & Co's) at $1.18; 6,000 bu do (in Sturges, B. & Co's) at $1.16. SPRING—4,000 bu No. 1 (in M. & A's) and 1,000 bu do (in H. W's) at $1.20; 1,000 bu do (in S. B's) at $1.07; 400 bu do (in Newberry's) at $1.05¾; 2,000 bu do (in same house) at $1.05; 10,000 bu do (in M. & A's) at $1.04¾; 4,000 bu do (in M. & A's) and 7,000 bu do (in North side houses) at $1.04; 1,000 bu do (in H. W's) at $1.03½; 2,000 bu do (in M. & A's) at $1.03½; 3,000 bu do (in A. D. & Co's) at $1.03¼; 1,000 bu do (in M. & A's) at $1.02½; 1,000 bu do (in H. W's) and 2,000 bu do (in M. & A's) at $1.02; 2,000 bu do (in F. & T's) at $1.01; 1,000 bu Rejected Spring (in Newberry's) at 88c; 1,000 bu do (in Sturges, B. & Co's) at 85c.

CORN—Received, 13,582 bu. Market advanced 2@3c per bu. Sales:—40,000 bu Mixed Corn in store at 53c; 35,000 bu do at 52½c; 10,000 bu do at 52c; 15,000 bu do at 51½c; 12,000 bu do at 51c; 3,000 bu do at 51c; 50,000 bu Mixed Corn, for delivery on the 15th of April, at 54c afloat; 10,000 bu Rejected Corn in store at 48¼c; 8,000 bu do at 48c; 10,000 bu do at 45½c; 3,000 bu New Corn on track at 49c; 600 bu do Condemned Corn on track at 43c; 500 bu do at 45½c; 400 bu Ear Corn on track at 41c.

OATS—Received, 3,469 bu. Market advanced 1½c per bushel. Sales:—12,000 bu No 1 in store at 50c; 10,000 bu do at 49c; 1,000 bu do at 48½c.

RYE—Received, none. Market advanced 4@5c per bu. Sales:—4,000 bu No 1 in store at 81½c; 600 bu do at 82c; 1,000 bu do at 82c; 400 bu do on track at 82c.

BARLEY—Received, 488 bu. Market firm. Sales—3,500 bu good No 1 in bags at $1.35.

TIMOTHY SEED—Advanced 10c per bu. Sales:—100 bags prime at $2.20; 125 sacks good at $2.10; 15 bags do at $2.05; 18 bags do at $2.00.

CLOVER SEED—Firm. Sales:—40 bu good at $6.00.

FLAX SEED—50 bushels at $2.55.

HIGHWINES—Advanced 3@4c per gal. Sales:—1,000 brls at 46c; 200 brls do at 48c.

BEANS—25 bushels good White Beans at $2.40; 2 brls at $1.75@2.00.

DRIED FRUIT—10 brls Pared Peaches at 16c; 20 brls Dried Apples at 5½c.

COOPERAGE—1,540 Pork Barrels at $1.30 del; 150 do at $1.45 on track; 150 Lard Tierces at $1.50 on track; 110 Oak Hoop do at $1.60 del.

SORGHUM—In light supply and firm. Sales:—10 brls at 36@38c.

SUGARS—Owing to a farther advance in gold, the market is firm and buoyant at a further advance of ½c on Raw and Refined. The tendency is to still higher figures. We now quote:

New Orleans, prime to choice	12½@13½
Cuba—Fair to choice	11½@12¼
Porto Rico—Fair to choice	11¼@13
N. Y. Refined—Powdered and granulated	15 @15½
White coffee, A	15 @15½
Yellow coffee, B	14¾@15
Yellow coffee, C	14¼@14½

HIDES—Active and a shade firmer. Dealers are closely discriminating between Green Salted and Green Cured. We quote:

Dry Flint	—@17½
Dry Salted	—@13½
Green Cured Hides	—@9
Green Salted	6½@ 6¾
Green Country	7½@ 8

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending Jan. 31, 1863.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Live Hogs at the various yards in the city during the past week, ending to-day, compare as follows:

	Beeves. No.	Hogs. No.
Week ending Jan. 31	6,115	35,714
Week ending Jan. 24	5,198	56,306
Week ending Jan. 17	3,408	68,479
Week ending Jan. 10	3,994	73,619
Week ending Jan. 3	1,308	47,169

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

	Cattle.	Hogs. ₩ 100 lbs
Mich. Cent. & Mich. South. large cars	$55	33 cts
Cars of 210 feet	50	33 "
Michigan Central, small cars	45	33 "

TO BUFFALO OR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

Mich. Cent. & Mich. South. large cars	$100	60 cts
Cars of 210 feet	85	60 "
Michigan Central, small cars	80	60 "
Fort Wayne cars, 224 feet	91	60 "

TO PITTSBURGH.

Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. cars of 224 feet	$86	55 cts
Michigan Southern, large cars	90	55 "
do do cars of 200 feet	80	55 "

Rates to Dunkirk, $5 per car less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

Rates to Dunkirk, 2½c ₩ 100 lbs less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

BEEF CATTLE.

The following table shows the source of supply and the number transported by the various railroads:

	Cattle.		Cattle.
Gal & Ch U R R	1,506	Chi B & Q R R	1,384
Chi & R I R R	1,306	North W R R	362
Ill Central R R	872	Alton & St L R R	685

The total receipts of Beef Cattle at all the yards for the week ending to-day, amount to, according to the daily receipts posted on 'Change, (the Burlington Road not having made any returns to-day,) 6,115 head. This is 923 more than last week, and 3,873 more than the corresponding week of last year.

At the commencement of the week the market opened steady and the closing quotations of the week previous were well sustained up to Thursday when, in consequence of the supply exceeding the demand, and the contractors not being very anxious to operate, the market for Government cattle gave way. Extra shipping steady at a decline of 10@15c. Extra shipping beeves are in active demand, and the market ruled firm, owing to the steady tone of New York.

To-DAY—The market was well supplied—the bulk of the offerings being principally from the Southern part of this State—although there were several lots of extra stall fed steers from Iowa. Owing to the great rush of Government cattle and the impossibility of shippers obtaining transportation—the roads being blocked at Detroit and Buffalo—the market for that quality suffered a further depreciation of 10@15c—closing weak at the decline. Extra beeves are in active demand and firm.

We give closing prices as follows:

Extra shipping beeves	$3.25@3.75
Good to prime	2.75@3.25
Medium	2.25@2.50
Scallawags and cows	1.50@2.00

We give a few the leading sales during the week:

Willard sold Morris, Winneman & Waixell 75 head choice Iowa stall fed steers at [illegible] lbs, at [illegible]. They will be shipped East. Strader sold Morris, Rinneman & Waixell 106 choice shipping beeves, averaging 1,372 lbs at $3.60.

Shoterell sold Morris, Rinneman & Waixell 14 head state steers, averaging 1,430 lbs, at $3.37½.

Sanford sold Morris & Co. 31 head, averaging 1,345 lbs, at $3.50.

Morris & Co. bought 30 head, averaging 1,450 lbs, at $52.00 per head.

Dancer sold Miller & Co. 65 head, averaging 1,355 lbs, at $3.00.

Overman sold 120 head good grade steers, estimated to weight about 1,300 lbs, at $3.20.

Bartholomew sold Bowland 30 head choice shipping beeves, averaging 1,383 lbs, at $3.50.

Kelly sold Bowland 50 head choice shipping steers, averaging 1,400 lbs at $3.50 per head.

Cooley sold Spence 35 head extra shipping steers, averaging 1,360 lbs at $3.40.

Cooley sold Hastings 34 head, averaging 1,300 lbs, at $3.00.

Hall sold Morris, Rinneman & Co. 33 head, averaging 1,150 lbs, at $34.00 per head.

Hastings sold Miller & Co. 17 head, averaging 1,212 lbs at $3.25.

Adams sold Miller & Co. 12 head, averaging 1,304 lbs at $3.20.

Hickley sold Miller & Co. 50 head, averaging 1,168 lbs at $2.90.

Faulk sold Miller & Co. 19 head, averaging 1,148 lbs, at $3.25.

J. Gridley sold to Jacobs, Green & Co. 105 extra shipping state steers, fed by H. A. Watkins, of Knox county, averaging 1,490 lbs at $3.95 at Mich. South. Yards.

Charles Kahn, Jr., bought 108 choice Iowa steers, averaging 1,372 lbs at $3.50.

Segler sold Rosenheim 54 head, averaging 1,344 lbs, at $3.20.

Bowland bought 86 head choice Iowa stall fed steers, averaging 1,465 lbs, at $3.55.

Prince sold Curtis & Tilden 82 head good State steers, averaging 1,217 lbs, at $3.25.

Gardner sold Tilden 17 head, averaging 1,326 lbs at $3.25.

Norris sold Spencer 20 head, averaging 1,200 lbs, at $3.00.

Meehan sold Webb 41 head, averaging 1,231 lbs, at $3.10.

Cooley sold Morris, Rinneman & Waixell 81 head, averaging 1,112 lbs, at $3.50.

Miller sold Bowles 31 head, averaging 1,300 lbs at $2.35.

Bowland bought 15 cows, averaging 1,100 lbs, at $2.25.

Morris, Rinneman & Waixell bought 38 head Iowa steers, averaging 1,300 lbs, at $3.75 and 34 head do at $31.00 per head.

HOGS.

The following table shows the daily receipts as posted on 'Change, for the week ending to-day:

Monday	12,648
Tuesday	2,647
Wednesday	7,699
Thursday	5,180
Friday	5,341
Saturday	2,200
Total	35,714

This does not include the receipts on the Burlington Road, as they did not furnish any report.

As will be seen by the above table, the total receipts at all the yards amount to 35,714. This is 20,592 less than last week, and 9,829 less than the corresponding week of last year.

Since the date of our last review, the market has ruled along steady without any new features—"moving along in the even tenor of its way"—till yesterday, when owing to the rapid advance in gold, the market ruled active and buoyant, closing at an advance of 5@10c.

To-DAY—The receipts amounted to about 6,000. The market ruled active and buoyant—holders at the close being about 10c above the views of buyers.

We give closing prices as follows:

Hogs averaging 300 lbs and upwards	$3.90@4.10
Extra fat hogs	3.60@3.85
Medium to good	3.00@3.50

We give a few of the sales to-day:

Hogs.	Av'ge.	Price.	Hogs.	Av'ge.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	$4.17½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
160	271	4.10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	4.10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—COTTON—Firm and somewhat irregular. Sales 1,400 bales at 88c.

FLOUR—Feverish and unsettled, and 10c better. Sales at $7.50@9.75 for extra state; $7.80@8.00 for extra round hoop Ohio. Market closing quiet.

WHISKY—Market firmer and unsettled, at 38 @40c.

GRAIN—Wheat 2@3c better. Chicago spring $1.42@1.58; Milwaukee club winter red $1.60@1.70. Rye scarce and firmer at $1.05 @1.15. Barley scarce and nominal at [illegible]. Corn 1@2c better, with moderate demand; [illegible] for sound mixed western. [illegible] for unsound, and 91@94c for sound yellow. Oats more active and firmer at 67@70c for western.

GROCERIES—Rice firm. Coffee firm; Rio 30c; Java 38c; St. Domingo 28c. Sugar tends upward; 11@11½c for brown New Orleans. Molasses active and firm; New Orleans 40c for old, and higher for new crop.

PROVISIONS—Pork a shade firmer, with sales at $15.50@15.75 for old and $16.50@17.25 for old and new prime; $15.50@17.00 for new prime mess, including 1,500 brls new mess for June at $16.50; [illegible]

bris new prime, to arrive, at [illegible]. Cut meats a shade firmer [illegible] with sales at [illegible] hams in bulk [illegible] Lard firm and in good demand [illegible] with sales at 10@11¼c. [illegible] to arrive, at 11¼@11½c.

The Foreign Markets.

By Telegraph.] [illegible]

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21.—[illegible] GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand [illegible] for Red Western; 9s 10d@10s 6d for [illegible] 11s for White Western, and [illegible] 30 100 lbs. Corn in good demand [illegible] Mixed [illegible].

PROVISIONS—[illegible] beef and pork much depressed [illegible]. Prices called in all [illegible] and rather cheaper. Lard active [illegible] at [illegible].

GROCERIES—Sugar firmly [illegible] rates. Coffee quiet.

Cincinnati Markets.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 31, 1863.

Market much excited, under New York [illegible]. Gold advancing to $1.60 buying, and [illegible].

FLOUR—Active, but unchanged. [illegible] 5,000 brls.

WHISKY—Active. Sales 1,500 brls at [illegible].

MESS PORK—Active and advanced [illegible] 500 brls at $14.00 for new city; old held [illegible].

LARD—Active. Sales 3,000 tcs at [illegible] close. Holders withdrew from market.

HOG PRODUCTS—Sales 500,000 lbs bulk [illegible] 4¾c for shoulders, 5c for rib, and [illegible] sides, and 5¾c for hams.

Reliable Railroad Time Table.

Hereafter trains will leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Detroit & N. Y. Express	*6:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	*6:30 p. m.	[illegible]
MICH. CENT., CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.		
Morning Express	*6:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	*6:30 p. m.	[illegible]
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—TOLEDO LINE.		
Mail	*5:30 a. m.	[illegible]
New York Express	*6:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	*7:00 p. m.	[illegible]
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DETROIT LINE.		
Mail	*5:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Express via Adrian	*7:00 p. m.	[illegible]
CINCINNATI AND AIR LINE.		
Mail Train	*7:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	*8:00 p. m.	[illegible]
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Day Passenger	*6:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Night Passenger	*6:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accom'n	*3:30 p. m.	[illegible]
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*9:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Night Passenger	*8:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Urbana Accommodation (Sundays only)	*4:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park Train	*6:40 a. m.	[illegible]
" "	*12:00 m.	[illegible]
" "	*3:30 p. m.	[illegible]
" "	*6:30 p. m.	[illegible]
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Mail Passenger	*8:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Night Passenger	*6:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	*4:30 p. m.	[illegible]
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	*10:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Joliet Accommodation	*4:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	*11:15 p. m.	[illegible]
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	*10:00 a. m.	*5:30 p. m.
Night Express	*11:00 p. m.	*5:30 a. m.
Accommodation	*5:40 p. m.	*10:00 a. m.
CHICAGO AND GALENA UNION.		
Fulton Passenger	9:00 a. m.	5:00 p. m.
Fulton Passenger	11:30 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
Freeport Passenger	9:00 a. m.	2:00 p. m.
Freeport Passenger	11:30 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva	5:30 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
Express	*7:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Night Accommodation	*11:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Waukegan	*5:00 p. m.	[illegible]

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

DIED.

In this city, Jan. 29th, of typhoid fever, WM. A. SHATTUCK, aged 23 years.

In this city, Jan. 31st, Mrs. MARY EASSON, wife of John W. Easson, aged 37 years. Funeral services at Mr. Easson's residence, 88 Wells street, Monday at 2 p. m.

In this city, Jan. 30th, JULIA, eldest daughter of Henry and Mary E. Lester, aged 5 years 1 month and 2 days.

Amusements.

DEARBORN STREET OPERA HOUSE, 115 and 117 Dearborn street.

Splendid and Brilliant success of the new ETHIOPIAN MINSTREL TROUPE.

Crowded Houses, New Features, Pleasing Novelties.

Entire new change of Programme.

First evening of the following new pieces: The Drunken, Gilded Gobble Brothers, Oh Gently Breathe; Annie Lyle, Boy with the Auburn Hair, Green Grow the Rushes, &c., Lloyd's Grand Illustrated Power of Music. Emigrant's Power of Music.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

JOHN PARKER, Treasurer.

Grand Matinee on Saturday afternoon of this week, in order to give Ladies and Children an opportunity of witnessing the wonderful performances of the juvenile artists, Willie and Tommy. Admission [illegible] to commence at 2 o'clock.

ARLINGTON, LEON & DONNIKER'S OPERA HOUSE.

Randolph st., bet. Clark and LaSalle. Fourth week of the season. New Programme, new songs, new dances, new burlesques, new acts.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2d, and every evening during the week. Observe the new pieces: The Thrilling Horn; Marion Lee; Carnival de Venise; Bachelor's Hall; Trovatore; The Army Chorus; Back to our Mountains; Drinking Song; Swans Sang, "Dandy Jim"; Mary of Argyle; Black Statue. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. Admission [illegible].

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance commences at [illegible].

Continued success of the Tragic Actress, EMMA WALLER.

Who will appear in her grand personation of the "DUCHESS OF MALFI." At his last representation she was called

THRICE BEFORE THE CURTAIN.

She will be supported by the distinguished actor, MR. WALLER.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2d, 1863, will be presented the great Tragedy of the

DUCHESS OF MALFI.

Mrs. Waller as The Duchess of Malfi. Mr. Waller as [illegible].

GRAND DANCE [illegible]

To conclude with THE PRETTY HORSEBREAKER.

[illegible] GUY MANNERING and MACBETH.

GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS. NOW ON EXHIBITION AT No. 107 Lake Street, Between Dearborn and Clark.

The gallery contains 100 Pictures by eminent artists of Europe and America, embracing [illegible] and historical pieces, Fancy subjects, &c. Among the originals by [illegible].

Admission 25 cts. Season Tickets 50 cts. Open from 9 o'clock A. M. till dark.

MARTINE'S DANCING ACADEMY, (corner of Clark and Monroe streets.) Persons wishing instruction in Dancing are invited to call at the Academy for terms and hours of instruction. The latest dances will be introduced. All dances thoroughly taught. [illegible] EDWIN MARTINE.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, 84 Wabash avenue, between Adams and Jackson streets. Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents are allowed as visitors. Assembly every Thursday night for scholars and friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars.

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 39 LAKE STREET.

TWENTY CRATES BEST WHITE CROCKERY AT AUCTION.

To be sold in open lots and in quantities to suit the trade on FRIDAY, Feb. 6th, at 10 o'clock, at our Sales rooms, 39 Lake street, without reserve for cash. The above will be found worthy the attention of dealers. Parties buying from the country can have their goods packed and shipped at small expense.

Can be examined in our basement any time previous to the sale. The assortment will be found very [illegible]. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE —OF— Condemned and Captured HORSES.

On Wednesday Morning, Jan. 21st, At Morgan's St. Louis Stock Mart, FIFTH STREET, CORNER OF CASS, ST. LOUIS.

At 10 A. M., will be sold

960 Condemned and Captured Horses.

275 Condemned and Captured Mules.

300 Brood Mares, many with foal.

The Sale will be continued from day to day until the whole are disposed of.

Terms—U. S. TREASURY NOTES.

By order of EDWARD WUERPEL, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

P. S.—The first sale, commencing on Wednesday, will take place at Benton Barracks. Sale after will be held [illegible].

E. & W. MORGAN, Auctioneers.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—[illegible]

Horses, Cattle, Mules, [illegible] JENNETTS, AND 100 Sets of Harness.

There will be sold at public auction, at MACON COUNTY, [illegible] DAY, the 16th day of February, 1863, and continue from day to day until all are sold, viz:

900 Condemned and Captured Horses.

500 Brood Mares, (many with foal.)

[illegible] Condemned and Captured Mules.

[illegible] Head of Jennets.

100 Sets of Horse and Mule Harness.

Terms—Cash, in Treasury Notes.

By order LIEUT. ALONZO [illegible], Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

N. B.—Macon is situated at the junction of the Hannibal & St. Joseph [illegible] Central and St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroads.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

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[illegible] per year 3.00

[illegible] 2.00

[illegible] copies 11.00

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Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be sent at one time.

There will be no deviation from the foregoing scale of rates.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1863.

THE NEWS.

The House passed Thad. Stevens' Negro [illegible] bill yesterday. Let Conservatives and Secesh howl.

In the Senate, Richardson of this State [illegible] to introduce the sore head of Indiana traitor Johnson; but the Senate decided it had matters of more importance to attend to, than to cut court plaster for that open-mouthed rebel. So Johnson [illegible] squelched, and Richardson snubbed.

Gen. Hooker is at work on his Augean stable. The mud is only half he has to contend with. He has fallen to work like a man, and begun by knocking his army into one, by the abolishment of Grand Divisions. He means to know what is meant by wisdom.

By way of Fortress Monroe, we have important Southern news. Southern exchange is now in our favor, and the rebels [illegible] think less favorably of Jeff.'s recent order. We have now more rebel officers in our hands than they have officers of ours, so that doubtless we shall go back to the old cartel, as before.

From the Southern coast we have the news that one of our Monitors has been engaged in an encounter with a rebel fort, [illegible] on the Ogeechee River, Ga. A Washington dispatch gives quite a satisfactory complexion to the story. The vessel is the iron-clad referred to, and she has tested her defensive powers merely, and comes out all right.

An important capture is announced by our sources, in the seizure of a British side running steamer, with a most valuable cargo of materials and munitions.

The news from the Gulf is of unusual interest. Our fleet had bombarded Galveston, and were to resume fire. The Harriet Lane got out safely a few days since. The mystery of the sinking of the Hatteras is still unsolved. The rebels say it was neither the Alabama nor the Florida. A Richmond journal ventures the surmise that it was actually a British vessel. Very likely.

In our State Legislature the intelligence is that the Macalester and Stebbins bill got a bad set back yesterday, and Fuller a worse one. He made an insufferable puppyism a trifle too strong for his own Copperhead friends, and they shelved him.

We will be done with Butler is still talked. He has now terms and guarantees to ask that he would never have a reward had he not been recalled. But he will receive the force and the he asks and once more take the [illegible] New Orleans.

Advice from our Northwestern General's troops comes to us through most channels. They are for the war, for the country, and have no soft words for home patriots who cry "peace." The negro hounds in Iowa are a foiled, rageless breed of dogs since the noble [illegible] of one of her Judges decries the [illegible] of the inhuman black laws, and re[illegible] the citizenship of the free negro. The Mahoneyites will wax frantic over the hint they are in of an African invasion.

RED TREASON IN INDIANA.

[illegible] dispatches from Indianapolis are [illegible]. A Federal force sent into the [illegible] county to arrest deserters is fired upon by an armed mob, and driven back. A cavalry force goes out and is confronted by a force of forty armed men. Shots are exchanged,—the rebels flee, nine are taken prisoners, and with the deserters they were trying to defend, are brought to Indianapolis. Such the direct fruits of Secession teachings. These misguided men followed the lights of secesh advocates of treason like the *Times* of this city. They have [illegible], all will fail in Illinois as well as Indiana who set themselves to resist the Government. Let our home traitors understand this. Taxes will be collected, laws enforced, deserters seized, and all patriots, if need be, in any and all parts of the Northwest. Any district that desires to test the question has only to [illegible] it. It is well for our people to know the power that can hold and direct armies in the field will not be successfully thwarted and resisted by the firebrand enemies of the Union.

FROM THE COAST BLOCKADE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 2.—The Richmond *Whig* of Saturday has the following:

A telegram was received on Thursday announcing the capture of the British steamer Princess Royal, while attempting to run the blockade at Charleston. This vessel recently left Halifax and the blockaders were on the look-out for her. She had a very valuable cargo—eight Whitworth cannon, four steam engines for gunboats, rifles, powder, &c. A party of English workmen, skilled in the manufacture of projectiles, were also on board. The pilot and some of the crew escaped in boats to Charleston, bringing [illegible] dispatches from Capt. Maury to the Confederate Government."

FROM UTAH.

[illegible] Defeat of Hostile Indians.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 1, 1863.

On the morning of the 29th, Col. Connor fought a desperate battle with the Indians, on Bear River, Washington Territory, one hundred and forty-two miles north of this place. He killed two hundred and twenty-four, and many were supposed to be drowned. He took one hundred and seventy-five horses, and destroyed their lodges, provisions, &c. The fight lasted four hours. His loss is fourteen killed, with four officers and thirty-six wounded. The command is expected back Tuesday.

FROM HAVANA.

Destruction of the Rebel Pirate Florida.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—A passenger by the Columbia, from Havana, brings intelligence of a supposed reliable rumor of the destruction of the pirate Oreto, or Florida, was current in that city, and that the rumor was confirmed by the arrival of the Creole from Havana. The following is his statement:

"On Tuesday, January 27th, it was reported at Havana that heavy firing had been heard between Matanzas and Cardenas, as if coming from vessels of war engaged in a serious conflict. It was also stated that the Oreto, and one other rebel vessel, had been chased by several Union gunboats, but with what result had not been learned. It was then believed at Matanzas that the firing and chase were connected with the same vessel.

The Creole, from New York, arrived at Havana on the 29th, and brought news that she was spoken by the Union gunboat Cuyler, which vessel reported that the Cuyler had observed a steamer on fire, supposed to be the Oreto, and that three other steamers were firing into her with great rapidity. The locality of this engagement was not definitely stated, but it was in the vicinity of the Keys between Cardenas and Matanzas.

The San Jacinto was reported lost, but we have traced the rumor to its source, and find that it all came from the fact that this vessel passed Mayagus, Porto Rico, on the 19th. One of the vessels that the Florida burned was at anchor at the time in the mouth of the port of Cardenas.

There have been no rebel clearances or arrivals since my last.

FROM ROSECRANS' ARMY.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 2.—Col. Robert Johnson's regiment took possession of Franklin, Tenn., last night. Forrest and his staff narrowly escaped. A rebel Captain and two men were captured. We lost one man killed.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 2.—Morgan, with a considerable force, is reported as crossing the Cumberland River, above and below Bowling Green, in order to cut the railroad or obtain possession of certain points in Northern and Central Kentucky.